# Daily Report

# East Europe

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13 January 1994

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*FBIS-EEU-94-009* *13 January 1994*

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## Further on 'Partnership for Peace' Meetings

### Klaus Rejects Walesa Statements

*AU1201145894 Prague DENNI TELEGRAF in Czech 11 Jan 94 pp 1,3*

[Interview with Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus by Viktor Krejci in Prague; date not given: "'The Foreign Policy Card Must Not Be a Substitute for the Domestic Card'"]

[Text] Polish President Lech Walesa said in an interview in yesterday's LIDOVE NOVINY that he is disappointed and disturbed by the course of action adopted by Prague, which, according to him, insisted that each country meet separately with President Clinton and that no joint communique be issued. Apparently, if—as Lech Walesa said—the talks end in failure, it will be necessary to say that this was the fault of the organizers. The Polish president also said that he had proposed to Prime Minister Klaus that he deliver a joint statement on behalf of all four countries, but, apparently, this suggestion was not "taken up." In this connection, we asked Prime Minister Klaus for an interview.

[Krejci] Prime Minister, would you care to comment on the statements made by President Walesa?

[Klaus] First, I would like to state quite unequivocally that the Czech side is not the organizer of this meeting. I think that certain of our neighbors and partners have either simply forgotten this or they do not want to hear it. We did not come up with the idea that President Clinton should come from Brussels and brief the Central European countries on the outcome of the U.S. initiative in NATO. We have—of course—absolutely no power to do this and we have even less power to persuade the U.S. Administration that this meeting should be held in Prague. This was solely the initiative of the U.S. side, and we can only say that we were glad to accept it. This means there can be no suggestion at all of any organizing on our part.

As far as the Visegrad countries drafting a joint communique is concerned, I do not know if there is a sufficient consensus of interests and views for this. I do not think it is possible to place the cart before the horse; this means that, first of all, it is necessary to have concurring views and only then can a communique be drafted by simple means. Unfortunately, however, this is not the situation. The term joint interests cannot be used to describe the maximal interests of one country. Only the highest common denominator of the interests of the four Visegrad countries can be a joint interest. The Czech side certainly does not act like a bottleneck or is the one to lower the common denominator.

[Krejci] Could you somehow specify the diversity of interests that you mentioned?

[Klaus] We do not measure the closeness of cooperation by the number of summits involving heads of state or foreign ministers, but by real tangible deeds and, in this case, it seems obvious to me that the most significant deed so far has been the creation of CEFTA, or the Central European Free Trade Zone, while the bottleneck blocking the intensification of this free zone, the speeding up of its completion, and the inclusion of a larger number of commodities in this free trade zone is not the Czech Republic. It is, on the other hand, the side that constantly asks its partners for more effective cooperation.

[Krejci] How do these diverse interests manifest themselves with regard to entry into NATO?

[Klaus] It is not my place to analyze the interests of Poland, Hungary, or Slovakia. I simply do not want—and the Czech side is not doing this—the foreign policy card to be played as a substitute for the domestic policy card. I am a little concerned, however, that this is what we are beginning to see in some of the Visegrad countries.

[Krejci] After the Slovak Republic paid its debt in the clearing account with the Czech Republic, this debt was incurred again as you predicted last month. How will the government proceed in this regard?

[Klaus] The government will proceed precisely in accordance with the agreement concluded on clearing relations between the Czech Republic and Slovakia, this means, that if a debt is incurred, it is a condition that it be repaid in hard currency by the middle of the following month. Nothing more and nothing less. I am pleased that when this situation arose for the first time there was no hitch. Of course, we will refine the clearing agreement; however, we will not increase the margin.

On the other hand, I think that the various devaluation shifts have more of a long-term than a short-term effect, so it is not out of the question that balanced relations between the Czech and Slovak economies in foreign trade will be achieved earlier than it may seem.

### Meciar Praises 'Partnership' Plan

*LD1201162494 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1100 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] Visegrad group prime ministers held bilateral meetings in Hrzan Palace in Prague. Ilona Dienstbierova covered their talks.

[Dienstbierova] [passage omitted] I will recall briefly the bilateral talks between Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus and Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar. The Slovak prime minister commented on the initial conditions of the countries that are to join the Partnership for Peace plan.

[Begin Meciar recording] We are equal in a political and legal sense, but not in reality. We are not equal in terms of the geopolitical situation and economic development. As far as the state and the level of building the Armed Forces is concerned, we are not on the same level either. That is why the Partnership for Peace, as a contractual

principle and as a blueprint for doing things, is creating an opportunity and is initiating a certain process. The development of this process could take place (?on an individual basis). At the same time, the course of this process cannot be determined at present. This means that its outcome might be quite different, irrespective of the fact that things may appear to be a certainty today.

Thus, the Partnership for Peace plan has opened up a process which, we think, is providing an opportunity for us. Even though not all of us are on the same level as we stand here on the starting line, there is no way we can forecast as yet what the results will be. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Clinton Meetings Summarized

*LD1201132094 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1200 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Talks with the Slovak President Michal Kovac concluded the series of bilateral meetings between U.S. President Bill Clinton and the highest representatives of Visegrad Group countries that were held in the course of this morning.

Talks with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz, Polish President Lech Walesa, and Slovak President Michal Kovac took place in the U.S. Embassy in Prague. These talks were a followup of Bill Clinton's talks with President Vaclav Havel and other Czech Republic representatives yesterday. During the talks with the delegations of the four Visegrad countries, President Clinton emphasized the importance of the Partnerhip for Peace plan as a path designed to promote these countries' integration into Western structures and prepare them for admission into NATO later. Expansion of technical assistance and Western investments into these states was another important topic of the talks.

The bilateral talks will be followed by a working lunch given by President Clinton for the presidents, premiers, and foreign ministers of Visegrad countries. A short statement for the press is expected after the meeting. Before he departs from Prague, the U.S. President will take part in a discussion about privatization and the prospects of Czech-U.S. trade in the department store K-Mart.

### Havel Speaks at Luncheon

*LD1301092394 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1700 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] U.S. President Bill Clinton gave a working lunch in the embassy in Prague today for the three-member delegations of the four Visegrad Group states. [passage omitted] Clinton summed up the outcome of the meeting after the lunch. He was followed by Vaclav Havel, who spoke on behalf of the Visegrad Group. Vaclav Havel said:

[Begin Havel recording] We are living in a time of dramatic search for a new order, in which no one will be subjugated or endangered, and which will enable all European peoples and states to enjoy an atmosphere of peaceful cooperation.

Our meeting in Prague today is proof that the United States of America and NATO are well aware of the great importance that stability, security and peace in central Europe have for peace throughout Europe and for the security of the United States.

We welcome the Partnership for Peace proposal as a good point of departure in NATO's quest for a new identity as a true stabilizing core of European security. We also appreciate that Partnership for Peace allows individual approaches to different countries. At the same time it rests with individual countries on just how powerfully and quickly they move to give Partnership for Peace a content that meets its interests and possibilities.

We want to do our utmost to ensure that our partnership will result in full NATO membership because we do not see it as a substitute but as a first step toward joining NATO. We want to join NATO because we share the civilization values it protects, and because we want to take part in their protection.

We are well aware that it is neither possible nor desirable to isolate Russia. We are, however, independent states, and we decide ourselves about our affiliations and our orientation.

As we agreed during conversations with the representatives of central European nations, those who are taking part in this meeting in Prague, our countries have very similar views on the issues I have just mentioned. This surely is a gratifying circumstance, and it is to the benefit of us all.

In closing, please allow me to express my firm belief that this gathering has become an important landmark on the road to the new, democratic and truly peaceful Europe, sharing firm and natural ties with the North American continent.

The city of Yalta went down in history as a symbol of the division of Europe. I would be happy if today, the city of Prague could emerge as a symbol of Europe standing in alliance. [end recording]

### Goncz Luncheon Speech Reported

*LD1201160394 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1500 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] We have just received the text of the speech of Arpad Goncz, Hungarian head of state. Arpad Goncz considers it important that all those states which make efforts for the assertion of democracy, market economy, and human rights should be allowed to join the Partnership for Peace program. The president of the Hungarian Republic spoke at a working lunch in Prague, attended by the leaders of the United States and Visegrad countries. The head of state also pointed out that neither

Russia, Ukraine, or any other state of the region can be excluded from the European security systems.

According to Arpad Goncz, President Bill Clinton's talks in Prague prove that the United States continues to be committed to Europe and the democracies of the Visegrad Group.

### Boross, Klaus on Visegrad Ties

*LD1201173594 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Hungarian Prime Minister Peter Boross has agreed with the Czech prime minister that there is no need for the Visegrad countries to formally institutionalize their ties. The Hungarian prime minister told this to journalists following talks with Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus in Prague. According to Boross, Hungary is exposed to more dangers than the Czech Republic because of its geographical situation.

### Havel Assesses Clinton Meetings

*LD1201210794 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[News conference by Czech President Vaclav Havel with domestic and foreign correspondents in Prague's Public Hall on 12 January—live]

[Excerpts] [Havel] President Clinton has just left for Kiev. From there he is flying to Moscow. He was in this country for over 24 hours. The main objective of his stay in Prague was to acquaint us and the neighboring countries with the results of the NATO Brussels summit, with the Partnership for Peace project.

All countries that took part in this meeting confirmed their interest in this project and expressed their readiness to start to implement it immediately. This means that various delegations will be coming soon and relevant protocols about cooperation in various areas will be prepared.

President Clinton emphasized on several occasions, at various talks the importance of stability, peace, and security in central Europe, for Europe as a whole, and also for United Staes security. I personally see this visit as very successful. President Clinton also said something similar because this project was received by the central European countries with understanding. It, however, must be said that all central European countries emphasized they understood this [project] only as a first step on the way to the full NATO membership. The U.S. side took this with full understanding and assured us that this was indeed the path on which it was possible to reach full membership. The speed with which this project will be changed into full NATO membership depends on individual countries, their internal stability, their possibilities, their potential, and many other circumstances.

Naturally, during the official talks of the delegations, during the multilateral lunch, and also on other less official occasions, we spoke about various matters, including economic cooperation. The main objective of this visit was, however, what I have described earlier.

[Czech Radio correspondent] Mr. President, to what extent is the project Partnership for Peace done to meet our dreams, ideas, and aspirations? To what extent does it contain specific guarantees of us being integrated in the sphere of Euro-American influence, and to what extent is this accommodating attitude toward this project a matter of inner convictions of the representatives of the Visegrad countries? Finally, to what extent is it the realization that there is no other way?

[Havel] All those countries which took part in this meeting stressed that they did not want to join the North Atlantic Alliance only in order to have as smaller countries some allies and formal guarantees of their security. This application means something deeper. It means subscribing to certain civilization values which the North Atlantic Alliance is protecting. It also means a will to take an active part in protecting such values. Those specific areas in which protocols on cooperation are to be concluded and which this project contains are generally expressed in the final communique issued by the NATO summit in Brussels, which surely you shall have or which you already have at your disposal. During the discussions on these matters this issue was developed in a somewhat more specific detail.

It is clear that this project as such does not contain formalized security guarantees; rather, as it emerged from all the discussions it is in fact a some kind of a degree of security guarantees or let us say a first step to security guarantees. It contains, for instance, the clause about consultations 16 plus one. This means that if a country feels threatened it has the right of consulting its situation with the Alliance and it depends on the assessment of both partners what consequences it might eventually have.

[Holec, Czech News Agency] Mr. President, to what extent did opinions of [words indistinct] Visegrad differ? President Walesa's address at the working lunch, from what I have seen, was very critical. President Walesa was saying that, at least according to that speech, the Partnership for Peace is somewhere halfway. Could you tell us more about the differences in opinions as well as President Walesa's stance?

[Havel] The important fact is that these four countries, and that was in the interest of the American side as well, gave their support to this project, accepted it, and expressed their readiness to work on it. Of course, stances of some individual delegations differed. In the stance taken by the Polish delegation there emerged some kind of a basic formula that this is a step in the right direction but a small one.

We do not share this view. I personally believe that this was the only possible step [to be taken] by the alliance, that it is a well-balanced, well thought out step. If I pose

any questions to myself it is only the question why this step had not been taken one or two years ago.

Poland has different historical experience. It is more sensitive to the possibility of a likely threat and that is why in its policy there is a somewhat bigger proportion of concern, more caution concerning its own security. However, it is not for me to explain the positions of other states. I am sure that the presidents will have an opportunity to familiarize [us] with their opinions.

[Correspondent] [passage indistinct] Did you talk with President Clinton about the fate of Radio Free Europe?

[Havel] Yes, we did talk about it, but at this moment I am unable to say anything specific in this matter the press.

[Correspondent] If you allow me I shall revert to "Partnership for Peace." You said yesterday that the Czech Republic was willing to begin immediately to fill the project with a concrete content. What is this content and in order to realize these objectives does it envisage bilateral consultations in our region or even consultations within the framework of the Visegrad Four?

[Havel] The partnership for peace project has several items which characterize the areas of cooperation. Those specific discussions will be about how this cooperation is to be implemented in individual areas. This will be the subject of these discussions. The Czech side is prepared for such discussions and likewise the North Atlantic Alliance is also prepared for them. President Clinton told us that at the close of the summit in Brussels Manfred Werner had given instructions to the states of the North Atlantic Alliance that if these [Visegrad] countries showed interest that they were to sent immediately their experts and start preparing these protocols at an expert level. The document describes precisely what kind of cooperation is involved. As far as consultations are concerned within the framework of regions the partnership for peace project, and this is one of its clauses, envisages cooperation among individual partnership countries which will then be partners of the Alliance.

Talks will be held separately with each country. Such talks will always take the form 16 plus one. The talks are individualized and in the case of each country this may have a different content, perhaps a different rhythm of contacts, different frequence of joint exercises and the like, or cooperation in the field of inspection of military budgets and arms manufacture and the like. Nonetheless, the document also contains a clause that the individual partnership countries, which will sign up to this project, are also to cooperate together. One can hardly imagine a situation in which two partner countries of the North Atlantic Alliance would have cool relations with each other.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, while you were discussing it and in view of the very special experiences over the history of Czechoslovakia did you discuss in any way, did you mention in any way a Russian politician named Vladimir Adolfovich Zhirinovskiy and what he may mean?

[Havel] Similarly like representatives of some other neighboring countries we also have certain historical experiences of our own, above all the one that if our liberty, our independence are sacrificed to some kind of an illusionary peace, if someone judges that such a small and distant country is not worthy of a possible involvement or possible sacrifices than in history this has never paid off to those countries since later they had to bring sacrifices that were disproportionately far bigger. Central Europe is a region that is very exposed lying in the very center of Europe where in history various wars begun and ended. It is a crossroad of spiritual and civilizational tides, geo-political interests and this is why our security is a part of the all-European security and after all historical experiences the West is in my view is well aware of this, and it is aware of this face to face to certain extreme or nationalistic voices that one can hear at present from various countries.

[passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr. President, did you discuss the financial dimension of the Partnership for Peace with the presidents of the Visegrad [Group]? I have in mind their possibilities to financially participate on this project.

[Havel] The Partnership for Peace project is a project of a defense alliance, a NATO project. Therefore, its specific articles relate especially to the cooperation between the armies, the cooperation on security. However, it is by no means only this. The project has its political dimension. The cooperation on security is envisaged on the basis of shared democratic values as well as a shared perception of economy and of the economic reform. This means that, indirectly, this partnership must lead, and it is assumed that it will lead, to the deepening of relations in all other areas, including even such areas as is the cooperation between parliaments etc.

[Correspondent] President Clinton regularly uses only the word Visegrad. You were speaking about the countries of Central Europe. This conceptual tension is rather well known. Did anything change during this visit? I mean, our idea of individual states and some Visegrad cooperation as opposed to the American idea of Visegrad as a relatively well defined region?

[Havel] I think that the difference is not as big as it might seem. Individual countries are aware that the era, when it was necessary to demonstrate our inseparable unity in such a manifest way, is over. This was [needed] at a time when we were doing away with the Warsaw treaty, when we tried to free ourselves from under the Soviet hegemony. At that time it was important that the heads of states and premiers of those three countries often came together. It was at the time when we strived to achieve a

fast withdrawal of the Russian army and we demonstrated our political unity both eastward and westward. That era is over. The tasks were completed.

Now comes the era of a more concrete, regional and permanent cooperation. A cooperation which is not being turned into problem by anybody and whose urgency and necessity is being perceived by all. Everybody knows that the basic principle of a foreign policy is to be in good terms with one's neighbors and to cooperate with them in the best possible way.

Hence, from the conceptual point of view, there are no differences and it is not essential whether we use the words Visegrad Group or not. If you wish so, I can use them. By the way, this group was given its name by you journalists.

Could you give us a specific proof of cooperation that is requested from Visegrad Group countries?

[Havel] As I have already indicated all Visegrad countries realize that cooperation will have to come from both sides and that this means also an involvement from their side and not only involvement on the side of the North Atlantic Alliance. Among others this means, for instance, a possible participation of our units in operation which the Alliance may carry out at the request of the United Nations or the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This implies a certain investment, both moral and material. None of these countries have any doubt about this since it arises directly from the project.

[Correspondent] At a news conference today Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar voiced the view that cooperation among the countries of the Visegrad group was stagnating. What is your view and do you think that partnership for peace may become a factor that may make such cooperation more dynamic?

[Havel] I would not dare to say that it stagnates. I know, for instance, that interior ministers have regular contacts because the whole region has a common refugee problem, that other ministers also cooperate, that cooperation is taking place in various areas. As you know the Czech Republic has developed initiative to speed up the formation of a free trade zone, to expand free trade by including in it some further commodities. I would not say that this co-operation stagnates. It is perhaps less visible. It has simply shifted to various specific areas and is less demonstrative.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, has the Czech Republic or other individual countries of the Visegrad four countries obtained an approximate date and a time-table when they could join the Alliance?

[Havel] This issue was not discussed. Everyone was very reticent as far as setting dates was concerned and that included us. This is because we know very well that such a matter depends on an enormous amount of various factors and circumstances which can be hardly envisaged and very few politicians would want to take a blame for setting a date which cannot then be met. We merely say that we want to be regular members of the Alliance as soon as possible, and from the other side we have been assured that nothing stand in our way that would prevent us from becoming regular members soon.

### Boross, Goncz View 'Partnership'

*LD1201192594 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1700 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpts] Our first report is about the meeting of the Visegrad Group and the American President in Prague. An international news conference, at which Peter Boross and Arpad Goncz talked about their meeting with the American President and the Visegrad Group, ended a short while ago. Peter Nyaradi reports:

[Nyaradi] The American partner has unexpectedly extended its previous position. First of all, the new element is that they are willing to give more significant economic support to us, Prime Minister Peter Boross pointed out at the beginning of his summary of the day. Besides this, during the regional and bilateral meetings in Prague, Peter Boross said, the Partnership for Peace was seen as a good plan; that Hungary expected more is another issue,, but this is reality. However, it is a good thing that as regards NATO, thoughts can already be given to the concrete tasks of the plan provided by the Partnership for Peace. In connection with this plan Peter Boross said the following:

[Boross] "This is the program of a newly elected president who is to be the president of the United States for another four years. Obviously, he wants to fulfill his first foreign political program of great significance. This is encouraging. We would be less optimistic if the president had proclaimed such a program when he only had, let us say, six months to go. We see a chance and we see that it is not possible to adopt a position in these questions with unrealistic ambitions. We also see that extremes and extreme wishes which are impossible to fulfill do not create a good impression."

[Nyaradi] Regarding the bilateral meetings with leaders of the other Visegrad countries, the head of government said that during his talks with Vaclav Klaus, first of all the problems of the free trade zone was discussed. Peter Boross also added that it creates bad feelings if a country pushes itself to the forefront too much. It is no sin that all politicians protect the interests of their own country, but to overemphasize them may result in the danger of the action missing its target. Many questions were discussed with Slovak Head of Government Meciar. Although there are topics on which there is no harmony, this cannot be an obstacle in, for example, the development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

On the matter of Bos [Gabcikovo power station] and the minority question, both countries stuck to their own

opinion. The Hungarian party also said that the system of individual rights in Slovakia is was good, however, many individuals already represent collective interests [as heard].

The Polish-Hungarian meeting took place without any conflict and difference of opinion, Peter Boross evaluated.

President Arpad Goncz said the following about this extraordinary day today and about the negotiations:

[Goncz] "I start by saying that these negotiations consisted of bilateral and regional meetings. This was an indication of the fact that the United States is not non-committal and does not seclude itself; its commitment towards our region is unchanged. Its presence is a key issue from the viewpoints of the continent's stability and of the positive U.S. influence. The conditions for European stability are the U.S. presence, NATO's ability to act, NATO's extension, and a stable central Europe—since security, the security of Europe is indivisible, and central Europe should not be a gray zone, a security vacuum. Russia and Ukraine, which are in the process of democratization, also represent conditions of stability, as do good relations between the United States, NATO, and central Europe and Russia." [passage omitted]

### Clinton Assesses Talks, Departs

*LD1201172194 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] U.S. President Bill Clinton ended his two-day visit to the Czech Republic this afternoon and left from Ruzyne airport for Kiev and Moscow. [passage omitted]

Before that, Bill Clinton briefly assessed the talks held in Prague this morning and their results. He said the the aim of his European tour was to increase Europe's security by strengthening its integration based on freedom, democracy, and market economy. He expressed admiration and support for the reforms in Central Europe, and said that the success of these reforms corresponded to the interests of U.S. security.

As for the Partnership for Peace, Bill Clinton said that this represented neither NATO membership nor mere waiting for it. The matter at stake was not whether the alliance would accept new members, the issue was when and how, said the U.S. President. He went on to say that the United States' share in the strengthening of the democratic and market reforms in Central Europe was also discussed. Bill Clinton announced in this connection, the setting up of the organization Democracy Network, which is to expand sources for independent groups in Central Europe.

### Kovac on Desire To Join NATO

*LD1301111094 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 0600 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] Some pronouncements by European politicians on the state of Slovakia's preparedness to join NATO and other structures have not been very flattering. Slovak President Michal Kovac commented on such statements as follows:

[Begin Kovac recording] We have noted that representatives of some NATO countries failed to mention the Slovak Republic. Differences in the economic standards of individual countries should not determine whether or not they join Partnership for Peace. We discussed this issue with President Clinton, urging him to exert an influence on his partners in NATO member states so that they stop leaving Slovakia out of this group, either intentionally or unintentionally. President Clinton said that America will not do this, now or in the future, and that he will speak to other representatives along these lines.

I think, however, that the whole issue will be resolved simply because Slovakia—just like the three other [Visegrad] states—has clearly stated that it is joining Partnership for Peace and is ready to sign the relevant treaties and documents, and to observe them. I think that once this has taken place the issue of omitting Slovakia and so on will have become quite pointless. [end recording]

### Zieleniec Comments on Partnership

*LD1301094494 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 0600 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] The highest Czech representatives—the president, prime minister, and foreign minister—hosted dinners for their Visegrad Group countries' counterparts. The foreign ministers, meeting at a dinner in the Cernin Palace, agreed that the Partnership for Peace is the first step toward integrating the Visegrad Group states into NATO, and that in the current conditions the security guarantees provided by the project are adequate. The Czech foreign minister confirmed this in an interview given to Czech Radio:

[Begin Zieleniec recording] I think that the Partnership for Peace is quite a step toward integrating our country into NATO and toward creating new security structures in Europe. We all know, not only from foreign politics but from everyday life, that when several partners negotiate then usually none of them immediately achieves everything he wants.

On the other hand, the preparation of this project has taught us an important lesson. From the moment the idea was first conceived, we have achieved substantial and truly important changes, through which an initially very raw and purely military-technological project has become something possessing a significant political dimension, something that can be interpreted only as a step toward integrating central European countries into the NATO security system. [end recording]

### Juppe: Butrus-Ghali Promised Rapid Action

*AU1201151094 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] Paris, Jan 12 (AFP)—UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has promised that planned UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] actions in the Bosnian towns of Tuzla and Srebrenica will proceed "as quickly as possible," French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe said Wednesday. "Mr. Butrus-Ghali assured us that the planning required for these operations would take place as quickly as possible," Juppe said.

The other countries contributing troops for these missions—Britain, Canada and Denmark—would be in touch with the UN secretary-general to this end, he added. The United Nations Protection Force in ex-Yugoslavia plans to reopen the airport at Tuzla and to relieve the Canadian UNPROFOR contingent in Srebrenica.

"It is not a matter of launching air raids against Tuzla or Srebrenica," Juppe said. "It is a question of organizing the rotation of the Canadian contingent in Srebrenica and clearly warning the belligerents that if they prevent UNPROFOR's freedom of movement, they will be exposing themselves to our reaction." In Tuzla, Juppe said the main point was not "conquering the airport" but "saying that we are installing ourselves at this airport to assure its operation."

"If anyone opposes this operation, there will be an immediate reaction from UNPROFOR and from its aerial coverage," he said. [passage omitted]

In Sarajevo Wednesday, journalists accused UNPROFOR of applying a double standard in Bosnia after UNPROFOR military commander General Francis Briquemont condemned Bosnian Government forces for shelling Bosnian Serb forces Tuesday. General Briquemont said in a statement that artillery units of President Alija Izetbegovic's army had opened fire on Serbian positions around 10.00 a.m. (0900 GMT) Tuesday, ending two days of calm around the capital. The journalists said, however, that shells had fallen on Sarajevo several hours earlier and that no protest had been issued against Serbian forces following that attack.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) official Jessica Barry said that a shell had fallen on the Red Cross's Bosnian headquarters at 9.15 a.m. (0815 GMT), killing one person and injuring two ICRC employees. UNPROFOR spokesman Bill Aikman said that government forces had fired 200 shells against the Bosnian Serbs, who responded by firing 600 shells at Sarajevo. "That's a large number of shells fired by the Bosnian side, which installed artillery pieces near civilian objectives in the centre of Sarajevo," Aikman said. [passage omitted]

### AFP Views Opinions on Bosnian Air Strikes

*AU1201180094 Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] GENEVA, Jan 12 (AFP)—UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali asked his special envoy in former Yugoslavia Wednesday [12 January] to study the feasibility of air strikes in Bosnia, amid doubts both within and outside ex-Yugoslavia that NATO planes would intervene. Butrus-Ghali called on Yasushi Akashi to carry out a "preparatory study" in response to a renewed North Atlantic Treaty Organisation warning of air strikes, a United Nations spokesman said here. The study will cover the military and civilian implications of possible attacks by NATO planes, the spokesman added.

The decision to use air strikes if deemed necessary—and if approved by Butrus-Ghali—was taken at the 16-nation NATO summit in Brussels which ended Tuesday. Alliance leaders warned they might call for air strikes against Bosnian Serb troops to end the 21-month siege of Sarajevo, and force the reopening of Tuzla airport and of the road link to the Moslem enclave of Srebrenica.

Earlier Wednesday THE WASHINGTON POST reported Butrus-Ghali sharply rebuked the UN commander in former Yugoslavia, General Jean Cot, for saying in a French newspaper interview he had repeatedly asked the UN chief for authority to order airstrikes.

Meanwhile leaders of the international community and ex-Yugoslavia's warring parties remained sceptical about the use of air strikes and over any peace benefits that might accrue from such an intervention. In Prague US president Bill Clinton said prospects for peace in Bosnia had diminished as "for the first time all three parties seem to believe they have something to gain by fighting," and that a political settlement was currently "difficult" to envisage.

In Paris French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe said Butrus-Ghali has promised that planned actions by UN troops in Tuzla and Srebrenica would proceed "as quickly as possible." But Juppe added "It is not a matter of launching air raids against Tuzla or Srebrenica," but primarily of ensuring the safety of troops in those areas.

The countries contributing troops for these missions—Britain, Canada and Denmark—were divided Wednesday over the issue of air strikes. British Defence Secretary Malcolm Rifkind told BBC radio London was "unenthusiastic" about air strikes and wanted NATO to show great caution before resorting to that option. Rifkind said: "One has to be very cautious indeed about the use of air power, precisely because... we have forces on the ground." The Canadians had also expressed great caution, he added. And British Prime Minister John Major told MPs he declined to extend Britain's commitment of troops to help with UN humanitarian aid in Bosnia until their security could be guaranteed.

But in Copenhagen, Danish Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen said Danish UN troops were "ready for Serb

attacks in case of NATO air strikes on Bosnian Serb positions in Bosnia." And a Danish Defence Ministry official told AFP that 10 Danish tanks and 36 Swedish armoured vehicles blocked by Bosnian Serb forces in Pancevo, Serbia—along with 300 Danish and Swedish soldiers—since October were ready to proceed to Tuzla, their final destination, by "indirect routes."

Meanwhile in Sarajevo, where at least seven civilians were killed and 49 wounded Tuesday, Ejup Ganic, the nominal vice president of Bosnia, told AFP the NATO declaration contained "certain aspects which lead us to think things will go better" for the Moslem-dominated Bosnian side. But he added that he failed to see "when and under which circumstances" air strikes could be carried out.

The city's OSLOBODJENJE daily said the city's mainly Moslem population was sceptical, and that the mainly Moslem Bosnian Army "would suffer nothing but harm if it trusted the NATO threat." The scepticism was echoed in Belgrade, where Colonel Ljubodrag Stojadinovic, a spokesman for the army of rump Yugoslavia—comprising Serbia and Montenegro—told the Bosnian Serb SRNA agency that air strikes were not very likely because no accord exists on how they should be carrried out." He added that any foreign intervention would only "exacerbate the war."

Butrus-Ghali had admitted Wednesday in an interview with French daily LE FIGARO that he had "no idea" how NATO air strikes could be put into effect.

### Juppe Favors Pressuring Warring Parties

*LD1301134494 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] Cairo, January 13 (TANJUG)—French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe urged Thursday [13 January] stepping up political pressure on all the three warring parties in Bosnia so peace agreement would be reached at the next round of the Geneva talks. In a statement to TANJUG Cairo correspondent, Juppe said the aim of France was to "exert strong political pressure on the warring sides in Bosnia"—the Moslems, Serbs and Croats.

France, together with Great Britain, initiated at the recent NATO summit in Brussels that a threat with air strikes on the positions of the Bosnian Serbs be included in the final document if the Serbs resisted opening of the airport in Tuzla and prevented replacement of the U.N. troops in Srebrenica. Tuzla and Srebrenica have been declared safe areas and are situated in northeastern and eastern Bosnia.

## Ministry Protests Greek Territorial Violation

*AU1201171894 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1430 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Note of Protest by the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Albania, handed over to Greek Embassy Secretary Dimitrios Lopas at the Foreign Ministry on 12 January]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman reports that, today, Dimitrios Lopas [name as heard], Greek Embassy secretary in Tirana, was summoned to this Ministry and was handed over a note of protest.

The note states that at 1610 on 10 January 1994, a Greek patrol ship entered Albanian territorial waters south of Qefal Cape. At 1615, after approaching within approximately one mile of the Albanian coast, the Greek ship fired a volley in the direction of the seashore. The ship left immediately after a torpedo-boat of the Albanian Navy Forces of the Sarande military district appeared.

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Albania stresses that such actions by the Greek Navy Forces have been recurrent. On 5 November 1993, a Greek ship violated the Albanian territorial waters up to eight miles into our territory, while on 4 January 1994 another Greek ship opened fire on an Albanian motor-boat that was fishing within Albanian territorial waters.

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Albania protests to the Embassy of the Greek Republic in Tirana about such flagrant actions and asks the Greek competent bodies to give explanations of such provocative acts. The Greek Government should take immediate measures that such events be no longer repeated because they aim at infringing the sovereignty of the Albanian state and seriously harming the spirit of good neighborliness between the two countries. The note says that these events run counter to the efforts to strengthen the cooperation between the two states and the friendship between our two peoples.

We remind you that the Albanian Navy Forces are engaged and ready to energetically act in defense of the inviolability of the territorial waters of the Republic of Albania. The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Albania asks the Greek Embassy in Tirana to inform the Greek authorities of the above and is waiting for the relevant explanations.

## Kosovar Association Assists Satellite Program

*AU1201191594 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Jan 94*

[Text] Financial aid for the satellite program of the Albanian Radio-Television. The Albanian Cultural Association Dardania, based in Mannheim in Germany, which is made up of Kosovar emigrants and acts as an independent association, as an Albanian chamber, is active in its solidarity with the aim of preserving our language, culture, and traditions. This Association has recently assisted the Albanian Radio-Television Satellite program with 3,505 German marks. The money was gathered by the Association led by its chairman, Mr. Idriz Hoti, and our compatriots. We thank them for this assistance.

## Zhelev Meets Ministers Before Albright Talks

*AU1201175994 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Today President Zhelyu Zhelev held a working meeting that was attended by Prime Minister Lyuben Berov, Foreign Minister Stanislav Daskalov, Defense Minister Valentin Aleksandrov, and Interior Minister Viktor Mikhaylov; General Lyuben Petrov, chief of the Bulgarian Army General Staff; Nikolay Slatinski, chairman of the Parliamentary National Security Commission; and Yunal Lyutfi, interim chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Policy Commission.

Here is what the president's spokesman Valentin Stoyanov had to say about the results of the meeting:

[Begin Stoyanov recording] The participants in the conference discussed the theses for the president's meeting tomorrow with Ms. Albright, the special envoy of the U.S. President, namely that through the Foreign Ministry declaration issued yesterday, Bulgaria has expressed its approval of the Partnership for Peace initiative; that in the very near future our country will accept the invitation to sign a framework Partnership for Peace agreement; and that the Council of Ministers will form a working group to draft proposals for Bulgaria's specific participation in the partnership. (end recording)

## Finance Minister Ends Round of Debt Talks

*AU1201190594 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Finance Minister Stoyan Aleksandrov and the creditor banks of the so-called London Club, represented by Deutsche Bank, have just ended their two days of talks in Frankfurt. Here is our colleague Aleksandur Andreev of Deutsche Welle with a brief report on the talks supplied by Deutsche Bank.

[Begin Andreev recording] The published joint declaration states that the talks were held on the basis of the interim agreement reached in November 1993 and that progress was achieved in the technical details concerning the rescheduling and repayment of the Bulgarian foreign debt. The contracting parties also reached agreement on the time schedule for finally completing the documentation and concluding the negotiations on the restructuring of the Bulgarian foreign debt, which is expected to be completed before the end of June next year. [end recording]

## Zhelev Decree Seen as Violation of Constitution

*AU1201210194 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 7 Jan 94 p 4*

[Commentary by Lilyana Khristovska: "Whether He Was Duped or Not, Zhelev Has Violated the Constitution"]

[Text] Constitutional Law experts claim that the unpublished Decree No. 269 issued by the president of the Republic and his letter filed under No. 02-01-6/24 November 1993 represent a flagrant violation of the Constitution and provide sufficient reason for canceling his prerogatives ahead of schedule.

According to the aforementioned experts, both the decree and the letter are invalid as official documents from the legal point of view. This applies to the decree because it has not been published, which the Constitution requires, while the letter has not been classified as an official document.

According to the Constitution, a military cabinet attached to the President's Office does not exist. As supreme commander in chief, the president chairs the Consultative Council for National Security that should act as an interdepartmental body rather than being subordinate to the Presidency. According to the Constitution, the status of the Consultative Council should be determined by an act of Parliament, which the deputies have so far been too busy to pass, rather than by the president himself.

Nevertheless, it does not mean that the president is entitled to establish a duplicate body which neither the Constitution nor the law have provided for.

The Presidency is an auxiliary service attached to the President's Office that has no independent state functions whatsoever. Relations between the advisers serving in the Presidency and the head of state are based on internal organizational principles. The status of the president's advisers is strictly confined to the activities of consulting experts and the president is not entitled to entrust them with any state functions whatsoever. There is even more: The president is not authorized to instruct official departments in connection with assuming any obligations whatsoever regarding his advisers.

The president's only prerogatives are those granted to him by the Constitution. Any other initiatives on his part are self-styled.

## TRUD Publishes Zhelev, Aleksandrov Letters

*AU1201205994 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 7 Jan 94 p 4*

["Text" of letters written by Defense Minister Valentin Aleksandrov and President Zhelyu Zhelev to the Bulgarian Army's General Staff and branches of service on functions and prerogatives of the president's Military Office]

[Text] To the commanders of the branches of the Armed Forces, the chiefs of administrative sections and independent departments at the Ministry of Defense, the Army's General Staff, and the head of the G.S. Rakovski Military Academy:

By his letter under file No. 02-01-6/24 November 1993, Mr. Zhelyu Zhelev, president of the Republic and

supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria, determines the functions and tasks of his Military Office.

The commanders and the commanding staff shall assist the chief and the staff members of the president's Military Office in performing their tasks in accordance with the aforementioned letter.

**Supplement**

Letter of the president and supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria No. 02-01-6 of 24 November 1993

Signed: Minister of Defense V. Aleksandrov

Chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army General Lyuben Petrov

To the minister of defense of the Republic of Bulgaria, the chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army, the commander of the Ground Forces, the commander of the Air Force, and the commander of the Naval Forces:

Esteemed Minister, on the basis of Article 102, Paragraph 3, Item 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, I issued Decree No. 269 by which I determined the functions and tasks of the Military Office as part of my staff.

The Military Office is in charge of assisting the head of state in his functions of supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces by collecting, analyzing, and summing up facts.

The Military Office, as a whole, its chief, and the advisers on the individual branches of service within the Armed Forces have no leading and control functions as regards the Ministry of Defense and the Bulgarian Army. The Military Office does not substitute for the direct contacts of the president with the minister of defense, the chief of the General Staff, and the commanders of the branches of service. The chief of the Military Office and the advisers attached to the Military Office are entitled to express their personal and professional views, which does not commit the president of the Republic of Bulgaria.

The following conditions are required for assisting the members of the Military Office staff in exercising their functions:

I. The president's Military Office staff shall have access to information the following conditions being required for this purpose:

1. The officers attached to the Military Office shall attend the military councils as representatives of the president of the Republic of Bulgaria in the following order:

—the adjutant-general and chief of the Military Office shall attend the sessions of the Supreme Military Council, the General Staff's Military Council, the sessions of all other councils in case of necessity;

—the advisers on the branches of service shall attend the sessions of the expanded military councils of the relevant branch of service and the meetings of subordinate links to the relevant branch of service in case of necessity.

One copy of the documents and papers on the military councils shall be submitted to the Military Office within the scheduled deadlines.

2. The chief and staff members of the Military Office should be allowed to attend events and activities related to the daily training and combat exercises of the troops, to visit and inspect all premises and installations of the relevant branches of service, to meet and talk with the Army personnel and commanding staff, to get acquainted with all documents and materials related to the examination of complaints, and so forth.

3. The chief and staff members of the Military Office shall have access to plans on combat readiness and mobilization, as well as permanent targets of the relevant branches of service. The access to the aforementioned documents should take place within the same time in which the relevant commanding staffs are dealing with the subjects in question.

4. The Military Office shall be submitted a copy of all directives, orders, and instructions issued by the minister of defense, of all orders and instructions issued by the chief of the General Staff, and copies of all similar, relevant documents issued by the commanders of the Armed Forces' branches of service.

5. The Military Office shall be submitted a copy of all analytical documents and papers related to inspections, military exercises, training, all investigations, and sociological and other studies conducted by the Ministry of Defense, the General Staff, and the commanding staffs of the branches of service.

6. The Military Office shall be submitted all daily and periodical operational and intelligence reports, pieces of information, and roundup reports on the situation and state of the Bulgarian Army, its branches of service, and the Armed Forces of neighboring countries.

7. The chief and advisers of the Military Office should be allowed to get acquainted with the progress, quality, and extent of the tasks assigned by the president.

8. The Military Office should also obtain information on other subjects that are not specifically described in the aforementioned letter.

II. The Ministry of Defense shall brief the Military Office in advance and according to rules on all motions on legal acts, the issue of which is within the constitutional prerogatives of the president. The motions in question shall be coordinated with the president, while the staff of the Military Office is in attendance.

III. The Military Office is subordinate to the president only. In its relations with civilians and military personnel from the Ministry of Defense, the General Staff, and the branches of service, the Military Office shall apply the Constitution, laws, and military statutes.

The rank of Military Office staff members is settled according to the following protocol:

On the rituals and other official ceremonies that require the placing of guests according to their ranks, individual members of the Military Office staff attending such ceremonies are expected to stand as follows:

—The adjutant-general of the Military Office is the same rank as the deputy chief of the Armed Forces' General Staff;

—the Military Office advisers are the same rank as the deputy commanders of the branches of service.

On occasions on which the entire staff of the Military Office attends, the members are standing in the ranks to the left of the senior military commander.

On the occasion of military ceremonies attended by the president of the Republic of Bulgaria, he is accompanied by the adjutant- general, who shall stand immediately next (or behind) at the left (or right) of the supreme commander in chief. The staff members of the Military Office shall be placed according to the aforementioned protocol.

In cases in which the adjutant-general should not be in attendance, the president shall be accompanied by his adviser on the relevant branch of service in which the ceremony is taking place.

I am confident that you will issue the necessary legal documents related to the aforementioned subject.

Signed: Zhelyu Zhelev, president and supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria.

**New Text**

Page 2, Second Paragraph, Item One, under subhead II, should read as follows:

"The documents on military council sessions should be submitted to the Military Office in one copy within the established deadlines."

The following text should be added to Item 9 under subhead I:

"9. All military personnel and the military staff of the Ministry of Defense and the Bulgarian Army are obliged to assist the members of the president's Military Office in connection with providing truthful information."

*Note: The addenda have been coordinated with the chief of the president's Military Office.*

## Foreign Minister on 'Partnership,' NATO

*AU1101172694 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jan 94 pp 1,3*

[Interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky by Tibor Kis; place and date not given: "The Program of Partnership for Peace Is A Big Step Forward"]

[Text] Hungary welcomes the Partnership for Peace program, and Budapest regards it as an extremely progressive concept from the viewpoint of accelerating the European integration of this region. The Hungarian side sees long-term possibilities in the cooperation of the Visegrad group. Among other things, these were the subjects in Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky's interview for NEPSZABADSAG.

[Kis] A real war of statements was waged in Central Europe in the days and weeks preceding the summit in Brussels and Prague; a lot of attacks were also directed at the program of Partnership for Peace. It seems that the Hungarian politics tried to distance itself from this heated campaign. What was the reason for this restraint?

[Jeszenszky] Partly, perhaps, our being well informed. For us, the program of Partnership for Peace has never seemed alarming. From the very beginning, we saw something positive in this concept. We saw the great step forward this represents, even compared with the NATO position of six months ago. In the past year, I often met with NATO leaders and the foreign ministers or other political leaders of NATO members under formal or less-formal circumstances. Therefore, I had the opportunity to see this evolution. In addition, it is also well known that Hungary has good relations with the current leadership in Russia. As a historian, I am also aware of the huge responsibility of the U.S. leaders, and of the great stakes involved. Today it is really imaginable that, as a result of the changes of 1989-1990, a change could take place in the division of Europe and a dividing line move further to the East than previously, not only the welfare line, but also the political line. However, this would be the worse alternative compared to the creation of a more uniform European thinking. All the more so because, for us, the relations with Russia and Ukraine are extremely important both politically and economically. Taking all this into consideration, the peace partnership is a big stake. This idea provides a rather progressive program, and if we succeed in implementing this, mankind will gain much more than just security guarantees for a few Central European countries that will make the democratic process irreversible, and this is very important for us. In other words, this is a program that provides both short-term and long-term promising prospects. This is why Hungary did not show disappointment and refrained from using a demanding tone. Besides, I have repeatedly spoken abroad in recent weeks, so the Hungarian position is well known there. In addition, what we heard in recent days was even more reassuring; the U.S. leadership cannot be accused of any kind of naivete; nor can it be accused of not being aware of the possible dangers and failing to prepare for worse scenarios as well.

[Kis] To what extent does this program fulfill the previous Hungarian expectations?

[Jeszenszky] This fulfills the expectations of the Hungarian Government, and we see a serious development in the NATO position. A lo' is said about differentiation. They often mention a process of self-selection in connection with the countries involved, and this is an advantage for us in any case. This approach represents a faster road toward full membership or toward very close cooperation for countries that are ready for this both militarily and politically, countries where democracy is stable and political control over the Army is obvious. The quality of cooperation will count, and political compatibility is as important as the military compatibility of the countries involved.

[Kis] From the Hungarian viewpoint, which part of the program is the most essential?

[Jeszenszky] I would stress the fact that the informal confidence that has developed in the last three and a half years is now becoming formal through this program, because there will be a Hungarian representative in the NATO in the framework of this Partnership for Peace. There will also be a Hungarian officer at NATO military headquarters, and the daily contacts that will emerge as a result will make us even more a partner in the eyes of the Western public and the Western political leaders. The warning that emerged during the last talks is important: A security guarantee voiced as a political intention is not sufficient, because the NATO statute makes it a matter of sovereign decisions of the member states how they act in case of a conflict; of course, there is an obligation of common defense but, within this, individual governments have considerable freedom of decision.

[Kis] The debate on the Partnership for Peace made a real test of the Visegrad cooperation. In your opinion, to what extent is the Visegrad Group in a crisis?

[Jeszenszky] The Visegrad cooperation is not threatened by the Partnership for Peace. This program does not mean any kind of conflict. It is a secondary issue whether we coordinate our positions on the program, we make common statements, or issue separate statements. There has been no basic difference between the Visegrad countries regarding their relations with NATO. However, if we speak about the Visegrad group in a wider sense, my opinion is that, no matter what others say, this cooperation does not depend on the intention of some political leaders, although the role of our late prime minister was considerable. Actually, the Visegrad cooperation lies on history, geography, and the common difficult experiences of our recent history, as well as on our common goals and current situation. In this respect, these three or four countries are close to each other. Given the fact that

this cooperation lies on facts and not on political intentions, I am optimistic in the long run too. I am convinced that the Visegrad cooperation—Central Europe in a wider sense—creates a unity that will continue to preserve a lot of its culture and bilateral relations in the future too. Actually, it was the Cold War that divided the original Central Europe and this Cold War brought iron curtains and dividing walls between individual countries. It is very difficult to dismantle the dividing walls between various societies. This explains the fact that there are occasional regressions in political relations and tones. However, in the final analysis, objective factors determine the common fate and cooperation of these countries.

[Kis] In your opinion, when can Hungary's NATO membership become timely? According to what scenario can this membership become a reality?

[Jeszenszky] Regarding the European Union, one can predict more or less realistically. In the case of the NATO, it is more difficult to predict, because many things could happen that might accelerate or slow down the process. However, in my opinion, the timing of formal membership is not the really essential thing. The essential thing is that Hungary should advance this process and fulfill the practical cooperation and political dialogue. In this respect, Hungary is already a NATO member in a certain sense. General Shalikashvili also stressed that they have the closest relations with the Hungarian Army in this region. Of course, we do not want to outdistance others or gain advantages at others' detriment, because Central Europe will actually live or fall together. However, we gladly accept the pioneering role that we have fulfilled in many respects so far. We have nothing against others if they can advance together with us. We can be quite satisfied with Hungary's relations with the West, including the United States and NATO, and both the personal and institutional relations have become very deep since I first stepped into NATO Headquarters in the summer of 1990. This is quite reassuring for us.

## Satisfied With NATO Summit

*LD1101224494 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Jan 94*

[Text] Prior to the Prague summit, Geza Jeszenszky held the regular weekly foreign affairs' spokesman press briefing. Then the foreign minister answered the question of Jozsef Barath:

[begin recording] [Barath] Mr. Minister, at your press briefing you welcomed the results of the NATO summit. Did anything happen there which could not have been expected or taken for granted in advance?

[Jeszenszky] There were worries and hopes in connection with the summit. In my view, the latest developments, the Brussels NATO summit, and the statement and document adopted there made the hopes come true. It is certain that more could have been envisaged and there were many who expected more. However, realistically, nobody expected that Hungary or a few other countries would be admitted to NATO in January. For that one has to be prepared; among other things, an appropriately trained army is necessary both professionally and in language, competible weaponry is needed, etc., thus this is a process.

I think that in the present international situation, NATO gave an appropriate answer. It tried to give an encouraging answer to the peoples of Central Europe for their worries, it offers a prospect for them regarding their membership and at the same time, it is trying to tackle a bigger question, namely, how to avoid new conflict between the superpowers, how to avoid Russia becoming a new danger for Europe or for us.

So it is quite clear to me that the Partnership for Peace program tries to influence the world developments to follow a favorable direction. Thus, in the case of Russia, it tries to support democracy by this means, and to ensure that Russia should not consider NATO an enemy, or should not consider NATO's expansion as a provocation, but to make Russia see that a road is open for cooperation here. [end recording]

## Free Democrats Comment on 'Partnership' Plan

*LD1301101594 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0500 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] The Alliance of Free Democrats is dissatisfied with NATO's Partnership for Peace proposal, but having considered the realities, it acknowledges the proposal. This was said by Istvan Szent-Ivanyi, deputy chairman of parliament's foreign affairs committee, in Vienna. Regarding the Prague summit, the Free Democrat politician regrets that the Visegrad countries could not act in a united way.

### Walesa Returns, Comments on Visegrad Meeting

*LD1301002394 Warsaw PAP in Polish 2143 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan—Following the end of the meeting of the leaders of the Visegrad countries with President Bill Clinton in Prague, President Lech Walesa has returned tonight to Poland. Asked by journalists when the Partnership for Peace, the American scheme which he called "small but beautiful" would become a "big step," the president said that it depended, among other things, on western public opinion as well as on how the mass media would present the participation of former communist states in NATO.

Asked whether he assessed the Prague meeting as a success, the president replied: "As the birth of new concepts which certainly proceed in the same direction, but the issue is the tempo and how advantage can be taken of certain situations which are appearing. I am such an activist who takes advantage of any suitable moment—there are other strategists who just, step by step, follow the marked out path."

The president disagreed with an opinion that talks between Clinton and Boris Yeltsin in Moscow will decide on the real outcome of the Prague meeting. "Moscow does play a significant role on the map of the world and from that point of view we always have to take it into account," the president said. In the president's view the Visegrad Group does not have to "show its force" any more which was necessary when its member-states were demanding the dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty. As Walesa put it, today the time had come for hard work for the countries which belong to the Group, the work based upon the establishing of economic cooperation.

### Report Issued on Walesa's Talks in Prague

*LD1301050494 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1558 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan—Polish President Lech Walesa, who is in Prague, met on Wednesday morning [12 January] with Czech President Vaclav Havel and U.S. President Bill Clinton, according to the President's Press Office [BPP].

During his talks with the president of the Czech Republic, Walesa noted that what counted to him and to Poland, above all else, were facts rather than declarations. The most important issue facing us now is to translate declarations into facts. Declarations by themselves are not enough; they are often reminiscent of "wearing a necktie in a coffin", the president of the Polish Republic said.

It was agreed during the talks that NATO could have done more for our countries than it has. Speaking about both countries' efforts to enter NATO, President Havel added that he has been doing through diplomatic means the exact same things President Walesa has been doing at full volume. It was also agreed during the talks that the latest Russian actions had the characteristics of blackmail against Europe and the world.

Speaking about the "Partnership for Peace", the president of the Polish Republic remarked that it was a road to NATO that would, however, need to materialize very quickly. We should already be working on "clarifying" our relations with NATO. We can also count on each another in the event of external danger, Walesa said, summing up the talks.

The talks between Walesa and U.S. President Bill Clinton, which took place in a very good and relaxed atmosphere, mainly concerned issues connected with security, NATO, and the economy, the BPP statement reports.

President Clinton said that security issues also depend on economic issues. America is opening up to Poland, he added. Some had interpreted the "Partnership for Peace" as a compromise between doing nothing and NATO membership. For me, this plan is a way of reaching the North Atlantic pact. We need time for this to happen, however. Poland's security is in the interests of the United States, President Clinton noted. He also emphasized that he did not want to create new divisions.

Walesa emphasized the role of the United States as a superpower responsible for what is happening in the world. Speaking about declarations, he drew attention to our country's negative historical experiences. He recalled, among other things, President Yeltsin's declaration made during his official visit to Poland last year. It has become no more than a paper declaration, the Polish president added.

"We are not anti-Russian. It is not Poland, it is Europe that should be afraid of Russia." We merely want Europe to integrate with our area as quickly as possible, Walesa concluded. Walesa invited the president of the United States to pay a visit to our country in May this year.

Polish Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak, who took part in the meeting, raised economic problems first and foremost, drawing attention to the need for a "partnership for development", the BPP told PAP.

"On the path toward making the Partnership for Peace a reality, we need a partnership for development." The BPP statement reports that this was one of the main arguments in Prime Minister Pawlak's address during the Prague talks between the Polish delegation led by President Lech Walesa and President Clinton.

The prime minister noted that he actually interprets the term of "Partnership for Development" as a stimulation of economic development with the United States and Western Europe. He stressed that there are still too many barriers in this respect.

"Now that the Uruguay round of GATT talks has been closed, we now have to concentrate on eliminating many restrictions that remain outside the tariff. Their place

must be taken by offers of mutually complimentary projects", the prime minister said. He spoke with approval about the statement by President Clinton, who spoke in Brussels about a need for greater openness by the West toward economic cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe.

Pawlak stated that economic cooperation constitutes a condition for genuine integration of Europe and for its security. During the meeting, a full unanimity with President Clinton with regard to views on this subject was noted. The U.S. President recalled his speeches calling upon the leaders of Western European countries to eliminate barriers in trade and appeals to businessmen to invest in Central and Eastern European countries.

Economic matters were also a subject at Prime Minister Pawlak's meeting with Czech Republic Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus. The Polish prime minister stated that achieving NATO membership must be linked with economic development, and cooperation between the two countries has a significant role to play. Pawlak declared readiness to intensify concrete working contacts that would produce, for instance, the abolition of barriers in trade exchange, would ensure the fluidity of mutual trade clearing, or would bring about the intensification of cross-border cooperation, the BPP reported.

"It is not guarantees that create facts but facts that make guarantees possible" was the leitmotif of all of President Walesa's meetings in Prague today. The BPP reported that the issue of the future of the Visegrad Group countries in the system of European security was raised.

In the afternoon, Walesa met Hungarian President Arpad Goncz and Slovak President Michal Kovac [words indistinct]. The main subject of both meetings was cooperation, both bilateral and regional, between our countries, and the future of all countries of the group in NATO structures.

According to President Goncz, Hungary, which feels "war breathing down its neck" in view of the proximity of the Balkan conflict, is anxious for quick ties with NATO, although it is aware that the speed of our march toward the pact depends on the development of the situation in Russia. President Walesa again stressed that the most important thing is an overall vision of the future, while individual interests are less important, the BPP statement says.

Appraising cooperation between Poland and Hungary, President Goncz admitted that it is inadequate today. There is a chance to stimulate cooperation, especially within the Carpathian region. Primarily this concerns economic, including trade, cooperation. "The free-trade skeleton should be fleshed out somewhat," President Goncz said.

It was established that Polish-Hungarian talks will be continued during an official visit to Poland by the president of the Hungarian Republic, who is going to be a guest of the president of the Polish Republic.

Poland is also expecting a visit by Slovak President Kovac, who during today's Prague meeting with President Walesa thought cooperation in the Visegrad Group needs new stimuli and a new driving force, although there is no need to build institutions. With regard to our relations with NATO, he noted there will still be a need for talks and contacts between the ministers of defense, foreign affairs, and the economic departments of the Group's states. They will map out the next stages of our activities on this issue.

President Kovac sought reasons for the weak bilateral cooperation between Poland and Slovakia. First and foremost, he attributed it to the short period of existence of an independent Slovakia and in the stereotypes from the previous era of thinking only about yourself. We are linked by many things, however. "An important element linking our countries is Catholicism," said President Kovac. Today there is a chance for our cooperation to become authentic, rather than being conferred by Moscow. Both regional and bilateral cooperation is necessary. This was also mentioned by President Walesa, who said that NATO will come to us itself if we show that we are strong through the strength of our economy, the strength of our stability."

The presidents' meeting in Prague ended with a ceremonial dinner given by President Havel, attended by the heads of state of the Visegrad Group states, writes the BPP.

## Spiroiu Views NATO, Cabinet Reshuffle

*AU1201213694 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 10 Jan 94 p 3*

[Interview with Defense Minister Lieutenant General Niculae Spiroiu by Dorina Baesu; place and date not given: "It Is Not Important That We Should Gain Admittance, but Rather That No One Else Should Be Admitted First"]

[Text] [Baesu] There will soon be a government reshuffle. The hardliners within the PDSR [Social Democracy Party of Romania—the ruling party] have mentioned you as one of the ministers that should be replaced. Have you noticed any signs that they are preparing for your deposal?

[Spiroiu] That statement was made some time ago by [PDSR Vice President and Senator Ion] Solcanu. I have never asked him why he said that, and I do not think I ever will. In any democratic system, the ruling parties have the right to set up the governmental teams; therefore, it is only natural that they should ask for various portfolios.

[Baesu] Did they request that you become a PDSR member?

[Spiroiu] No, never. But let me finish answering your first question. I learned that during the talks that were held on the government reshuffle, various parties requested the portfolio of defense [reference to the National Romanian Unity Party]. Aside from this, I have not noticed any other signs that they are preparing for my deposal and no one has tried to obstruct me in my work.

[Baesu] You and [Foreign Affairs Minister] Teodor Melescanu are the only ministers of the Vacaroiu cabinet surrounded by a certain kind of consensus. Despite the fact that you are a member of the PDSR government, [opposition leader] Emil Constantinescu recently stated that the CDR [Democratic Convention of Romania] will support you. Except for the aforementioned hard liners within the PDSR and [Greater Romania Party Chairman and Senator] Corneliu Vadim Tudor in his weekly ROMANIA MARE, no one else has attacked you. How do you explain this unusual situation of yours?

[Spiroiu] That is quite simple. Beginning in May of 1990, ever since I have been defense minister, my principal goal was to keep the armed forces out of the political struggle. We have been equidistant to every party and never flirted with any of them. As far as Senator Corneliu Vadim Tudor is concerned, the reason he is attacking me has nothing to do with politics. He has a brother who is a colonel in our forces and the senator asked me to promote him to the rank of general, something I rejected, as his brother does not meet the necessary preconditions. That is why the senator has been assaulting me.

[Baesu] Could it be that the consensus around your person is required by the parties' similar interests, namely that the country should join NATO, and that is why the opposition is also backing your efforts, especially considering the fact that the opposition believes you are a person who is liked in international circles.

[Spiroiu] They might really like me, considering that last year, eight defense ministers of NATO's European member states visited Romania. The activity of our ministry to implement reform is quite appreciated; that might be the reason of their having accepted me.

[Baesu] Does that acceptance also mean that NATO circles are manifesting a certain amount of interest in Romania?

[Spiroiu] The NATO countries are interested in seeing that Romania remains a stability factor in an area that is considerably tensioned.

[Baesu] Certain politicians of the opposition believe that our country will not be accepted as a full member of that body, among other things, owing to the current political regime.

[Spiroiu] In NATO circles, I have never heard anyone say that Romania should not be admitted because of that. This is an issue that depends on the decisions taken by the Atlantic Alliance regarding the admittance of new members. Their latest statement shows that for the time being, the extent to which they are prepared to expand the organization is the Partnership for Peace. At the Brussels summit meeting (of 9-10 January, editor's note), they will adopt a declaration regarding that partnership, which is not a collective relationship but rather a bilateral one. Every single Central and East European state may apply for and establish ties with NATO. There are a number of preconditions regarding the military body. Everything we currently do in our armed forces is done according to the plans elaborated by the North Atlantic Cooperation Council [NACC], which shows Romania's willingness to join the military structures of both the WEU [Western European Union] and NATO.

[Baesu] Of course Romania is willing, but will it ever be admitted?

[Spiroiu] For the time being, there is a consensus among them that the alliance is not prepared to admit any new members.

[Baesu] Is that delay too dangerous for us, considering especially how close we are to Russia?

[Spiroiu] It is our own interest to gain admittance as soon as possible. However, it is not important that we should gain admittance, but rather that no one should be discriminated against by admitting other Central and East European states first. We are struggling for a security area equally valid for all, without any discrimination, without establishing new boundaries. Of course, Russia's interests should be observed and we should

avoid creating the impression that our approaching the alliance is done because of our hostile stance regarding that country.

[Baesu] What would happen if they would decide for a two-step admittance of the East European countries to NATO? What if Hungary, Czechia, Slovakia, and Poland are admitted first?

[Spiroiu] A two-step admittance to the NATO structures would generate insecurity, instability, suspicion, and it would generate a feeling of isolation that would bolster the conservative forces, such as those in Russia, for example.

[Baesu] Under such circumstances, could we be forced to strike an alliance with Russia?

[Spiroiu] Such a thing is out of the question. For the time being, in my opinion, military alliances are already old-fashioned things and after the Paris Charter was signed, they have no real purpose. NATO itself, which we wish to join, has lost its role as an organization opposing the Warsaw Pact. This is another NATO that has developed a third dimension for itself, namely to support the countries that have set out on the way of democratic reforms.

[Baesu] Still, the emergence of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy on the Russian political scene does not pose any peril for us? Mikhail Gorbachev has recently stated that he [Zhirinovskiy] is supported by the KGB. What are the consequences for Romania of the apparition of this person, whom some people call the second Hitler?

[Spiroiu] Mr. Gorbachev has hopefully made that statement on the basis of some evidence. I, as a military person, cannot make any similar assertions, as I lack the evidence. However, on the basis of what I do know, I can assert the following things: No real security system can be achieved with the democratization of Russia. That is why we morally support the democratization process taking place in Russia. Zhirinovskiy is the representative of extremist and conservative forces. His apparition could be dangerous if he comes to power and if he had a much larger audience than the one he currently has. Heaven forbid he should be supported more massively, because if he becomes the ruler of the country, that would strengthen the forces that are striving to rebuild the Soviet empire with all its imperial characteristic features. Thus, that would not only endanger the security of the neighboring states but world security as well.

## Euro-Atlantic Integration Council on NATO

*AU1201192494 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Today, at Senate headquarters in Bucharest the Consultative Council for Romania's Euro-Atlantic Integration held a meeting that was attended as guests by Mrs. Karen Fogg, the ambassador of the European Union to Bucharest, the ambassadors of Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Greece, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and the Republic of Moldova, as well as the political counselors of the Bucharest embassies of the United States and Spain. Counselors of Romania's Presidency and those of the prime minister, representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Industry, and Commerce also attended the meeting that was chaired by chamber of deputies member Victor Bostinaru.

The meeting was opened by Napoleon Pop, state secretary, the head of the Department for European Integration, who presented the agenda of the meeting: Romania's association with the European Union and the dimensions of the Euro-Atlantic integration.

After a two-hour debate, the meeting concluded with the adoption of two declarations regarding the results of the Brussels NATO summit meeting, which will be published later today.

## Council Issues Declarations

*AU1201203494 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 2000 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] The Consultative Council for Romania's Euro-Atlantic Integration held a meeting today at the Senate headquarters in Bucharest. [passage omitted]

At the end of the meeting, the participants adopted a declaration on the results of the NATO summit meeting in Brussels. In this declaration, the Consultative Council for Romania's Euro-Atlantic Integration recommends that all political parties and institutions in Romania should openly support the effort of the country's integration in NATO, which is an essential goal of a policy devoted to guaranteeing our national security, as well as the European stability.

In another declaration, the members of the Consultative Council pledge to support, through relevant actions and means, the process of Romania's integration in the European Union.

## Iliescu Promulgates Government Ordinances Bill

*AU1201203194 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Today, Romania's President Ion Iliescu promulgated the bill empowering the government to rule by ordinances and authorizing it to contract and guarantee foreign loans, a communique received from Romania's Presidency says.

The promulgation was made on the basis of Decision No. 4 of 11 January 1994 of the Constitutional Court, which found that parliament has observed the stipulations of the Constitution when it passed the aforementioned bill.

### Serb Official Rejects NATO Air Strike Threat

*LD1301134594 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1238 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Pool item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 13 (TANJUG)—Possible NATO air strikes against Bosnian Serb positions would "directly threaten" the safety of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) on the ground, a senior officer of the Bosnian Serb army has warned. He also rejected a possible opening of the airport in Tuzla.

"Let them bomb (us) but it will directly threaten (the safety of) UNPROFOR units and the Moslem and Croat forces who are deployed close to Serb positions throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina," Chief of the General Staff of the Bosnian Serb army General Manojlo Milovanovic told the Belgrade daily POLITIKA on Thursday.

General Milovanovic described NATO's threat with air strikes, made at a summit in Brussels earlier this week, as a "scheme used too often when the objective was to impose unacceptable peace plans to the Bosnian Serb side," the paper writes.

General Milovanovic said the Serbs would not allow the activation of the airport in Tuzla, a Moslem-controlled town in the north-east of Bosnia, because it would only help continue the civil war which has already ravaged that former Yugoslav republic in the past 21 months.

"There are other airports in the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina," he said and pointed out that "under the pretext of sending humanitarian aid, Tuzla airport could easily turn into a huge depot of arms sent primarily from Islamic countries, which is a part of the U.S. plan."

Reacting to NATO's demand that the airport be opened, Bosnian Serb President Radovan Karadzic on Tuesday said it could not take place before the peace agreement was signed.

The Bosnian Serbs believe that the Tuzla airport would be used for arming the Moslems, like in the case of Sarajevo airport, which the Serb side handed over to UNPROFOR on July 1, 1992.

The Bosnian Serbs maintain that the opening of the Tuzla airport at a time when peace is within sight and the signing of the peace plan at the Geneva talks next week realistic would only stir up war rather than secure peace.

### Muslims Skeptical of Air Raid Threat

*AU1201143094 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Sarajevo, Jan 12 (AFP)—Sarajevo's mainly Moslem population is skeptical about NATO's latest warning that it might attack Serb artillery positions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the OSLOBODJENJE daily reported Wednesday.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation declaration on Tuesday is "not very clear and even contradictory," the paper said adding that "it carries no ultimatum, thus no firm decision to end Milosevic's campaign by the only possible means—force." Slobodan Milosevic is the president of Serbia.

The paper added that the mainly Moslem Bosnian army "would suffer nothing but harm if it trusted the NATO threat" and that Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic has also dismissed the warning. The NATO declaration came at the end of the alliance's two-day summit Tuesday.

### UN Officials Reportedly Oppose Military Option

*LD1101172194 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 11 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG)—Deputy Serb Republic (RS) President Nikola Koljevic said today that during the talks yesterday with the Japanese diplomat Yasushi Akashi, the new head of the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] for the former Yugoslavia, and Francis Briquemont, the military commander of the peacekeeping forces for Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Serbs got assurances that there can be no military intervention without the consent of these high-ranking UN representatives, and that they "in no way favor a military option as something desirable or something with high priority."

In the Belgrade radio program "One Argument More" today, Koljevic said the Serbs, for their part, have offered everything demanded from them and have been cooperative, in the belief that this is the price of peace. [passage omitted]

### Karadzic Reacts to Decisions of NATO Summit

*LD1101220894 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1929 GMT 11 Jan 94*

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG)—Serb President Radovan Karadzic said today that the international community remained "blind in respect to the crisis in former Bosnia-Herzegovina and that it continued to encourage the Muslim side to carry on with the war," SRNA [Bosnian Serb news agency] reports.

Commenting on the latest NATO declaration in Brussels, Karadzic told SRNA that this document by the international community is designed to exert more pressure on the Serb side despite the fact that, according to Karadzic, "the Serbs are the most cooperative side when it comes not only to humanitarian issues but also to the peace agreement."

"Only the Serbs have fulfilled everything that was expected from them," Karadzic added. "Instead of lifting the sanctions and exerting pressure on the Muslim

side to accept peace, the international community continues to issue threats against the Serbs." These threats, to put it mildly, are counterproductive to the peace process, Karadzic said, adding that the Muslims did not feel obliged to sign the peace agreement for as long as the West continues to encourage them.

Responding to accusations that the Serbs did not allow the peacekeeping troops in the Muslim enclave of Srebrenica to be replaced, Karadzic said an agreement on replacement had been reached a long time ago, "but that the technical details of the agreement must be worked out with our generals."

"As for the fighting around Sarajevo, even UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] reports clearly indicate that the Muslims have been attacking the Serb positions. When it comes to Sarajevo airport, obviously it is not in our interest to shell the airport; we definitely have not been doing that," Karadzic said in reference to international accusations of the alleged Serb "strangulation" of Sarajevo.

Karadzic said a peace agreement must be signed before the airport in Tuzla was opened, adding that airports in Tuzla, Banjaluka, and Mostar would be opened simultaneously on the day when a peace agreement, guaranteed by the international community, was signed.

"Europe has allowed chaos to be created in it. Europe caused it, and it would be decent of Europe to contribute toward a peaceful solution for that chaos," Karadzic said. He added: "We have fulfilled all our obligations, and we expect that the peace agreement will be signed on 18 January. If the peace agreement is not signed, we will demand immediate suspension of sanctions against the Serb nation from the international community, and we still will be ready to negotiate for peace," SRNA reports.

## Army, HVO Hold Talks at Sarajevo Airport

*AU1201203294 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] General Rasim Delic, commander of the Supreme Command of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Colonel General Ante Roso, commander of the General Staff of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO], today met at the Sarajevo airport. The meeting was presided over by General Briquemont, commander of the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In addition to the commanders, the meeting was also attended by General (Ramsey) and General (Filieu), Messrs. (Dimelo) and (Andreyev), as well as Brigadier General Stjepan Siber.

The participants in the meeting discussed the situation in central Bosnia, the opening of the Metkovic-Mostar-Jablanica-central Bosnia road, problems concerning the release of the helicopters of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Medjugorje, and the obligations of the HVO to allow the transit of a field hospital for Mostar.

After the talks, which were held at the request of Messrs. Stoltenberg and Akashi, a joint statement was issued. The statement reads:

First, the General Command of the Supreme Command of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the General Staff of the Croatian Defense Council are ready to start talks on the ways of establishing a total cease-fire in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which could go into effect pending an agreement between the delegations of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.

Second, it was agreed that bilateral talks on the exchange of prisoners open, and that issues concerning the release of two helicopters of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina currently blocked in Medjugorje be resolved.

Third, General Roso has issued the authorization for engineering material, including the ferries [trajekt] of the UN forces, to set off on the main route from Ploce, via Mostar, to the Mostovi area in Bijela. If the state delegations of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia reach a bilateral agreement, talks on the realization of the agreement between the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Croatian Defense Council would continue.

This was stated in a communique issued by the Press Centar of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

## Croats, Muslims Agree Seek Cease-Fire Plan

*LD1301112594 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] Generals Ante Roso and Rasim Delic, commanders of the Croat and Muslim forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina, have agreed that they will determine a way to implement a cease-fire that is due to come into force on 15 January, the UN Protection Force in Sarajevo announced today.

The cease-fire should be proclaimed in accordance with an agreement concluded in Bonn between Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic.

Commanders Delic and Roso also agreed that they will begin negotiations on the exchange of POW's and the return of two Muslim army helicopters that have been held in Medjugorje for the past two months.

## Krajisnik on Canadian Battalion, Tuzla Airport

*LD1201190594 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG)—Momcilo Krajisnik, president of the Srpska republic assembly, said today that NATO has no reason to demand that the Serb side release the Canadian battalion from Srebrenica, because the Serbs "are not holding members of the Canadian battalion under blockade".

"The Serb side allows the forces to be replaced at any moment because they arrived there with our permission," Krajisnik told Radio Yugoslavia in response to the NATO summit in Brussels, which ended yesterday.

Concerning the request to open Tuzla's airport, Krajisnik stressed that the Serb side has nothing against that, so long as peace is signed first.

"We cannot allow Tuzla's airport to be opened because it would be used for the arming of the Muslim side," Krajisnik said. He recalled the negative experience with Sarajevo airport which the Serbs handed over to the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] on 1 July 1992.

"We clearly let UNPROFOR know that they abused the opening of Sarajevo airport because they allowed the Muslims to dig a tunnel under the airport," Krajisnik said. "The United Nations and the forces deployed at the airport and other areas allowed the Muslim forces to arm themselves through channels exclusively controlled by UN forces."

A request for the reopening of Tuzla airport—at a time when peace and the signing of a peace plan for former Bosnia-Herzegovina are in sight—can only prolong the war, Krajisnik concluded.

As for the decision on NATO's involvement if Sarajevo is attacked, it is superfluous in Krajisnik's view, because the Serb side "is not the one strangling Sarajevo, as they keep saying."

He also denied accusations that Serbs are obstructing convoy movements and humanitarian aid deliveries to the Muslim side.

"We are letting the humanitarian convoys through all our checkpoints. All that is needed is that those who are bringing in the humanitarian aid do this according to the agreement and protocol signed between humanitarian organizations and the Srpska republic authorities," Krajisnik stressed.

Despite these unjustified conditions conveyed to the Serb side from the NATO summit in Brussels, Krajisnik said that a new approach to the Bosnian crisis gained ground, since the ultimatum-style tone, used until now to constantly force the Serbs to make territorial concessions to Muslims, has been abandoned.

## Silajdzic on 'Solid' Support From Pakistan

*AU1201220094 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Interview with Bosnia-Herzegovina Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic by Stevo Latinovic; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Latinovic] Bosnia-Herzegovina Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic this afternoon returned home from a two-day visit to Pakistan.

Mr. Prime Minister, you visited Pakistan on the invitation of Pakistani Prime Minister Mrs. Benazir Bhutto. Could you assess your meetings? What are the results of your visit to Pakistan?

[Silajdzic] Yes, I was received in Islamabad by Pakistani President Mr. Leghari, who is the new president of Pakistan. I briefed him on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the situation regarding negotiations. Considering that Pakistan is a country that has been expressing a solid and consistent support for the just (?cause) of Bosnia-Herzegovina, I was told that Pakistan will continue to support Bosnia-Herzegovina bilaterally and multilaterally. The multilateral plan essentially boils down to support in the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Countries.

Regarding the Organization of Islamic Countries, the ministers of the so-called contact group will meet in Geneva on 17 [January]. These are the foreign ministers of eight member states of the Organization of Islamic Countries. At this meeting they will evaluate and direct the activities of these countries with regard to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Therefore, the Pakistani president reiterated that Pakistan's support to Bosnia-Herzegovina will remain the same, that Pakistan will not [words indistinct] with regard to humanitarian help, and the help to our diplomatic efforts aimed at halting the aggression on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The assessment of that meeting is that we have a big friend in Pakistan, as has been the case in the past. I must tell you that I was surprised by the (?depth) of the concern shown by not only the official organs, the government and the presidency, but also the people and the media. The presence of the problems of Bosnia-Herzegovina is felt everywhere in Pakistan. This country is some 6,000 kilometers away, and it is a bit strange that our problem is more present there than in some European countries.

This meeting took place in Karachi on 9 and 10 [January]. I also held a meeting with Prime Minister Mrs. Bhutto. We reached several specific agreements on bilateral cooperation between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Pakistan. As in the case of Turkey, a question was raised about an agreement on friendship and cooperation, an intergovernmental agreement on friendship and cooperation between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Pakistan. Considering that such an agreement is already being worked on, that the draft of such an agreement with Turkey is being worked on, it could happen that the drafts of both agreements, the agreement of Bosnia-Herzegovina on friendship and cooperation with Turkey and Pakistan are reached very soon, as early as 2 February, and that these agreements are signed during the visit by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and Turkish Prime Minister Ciller to Sarajevo.

I am not sure that [words indistinct] but in any case we will try, if this [words indistinct]. The agreement would

mean that, as of now, all matters of bilateral and multilateral cooperation will have one basis, namely that a certain ministry in Pakistan or Turkey will have the basis that they could refer to in determining some course of action. They will not need to seek the (?approval) of the president of prime minister. Individual cases will not need new decisions. The decision will already exist and all government organs in Turkey or Pakistan or Bosnia-Herzegovina will be able to refer to this agreement. This will in turn speed up and intensify cooperation.

Of course, such agreements are very important for Bosnia-Herzegovina. We are talking about the traditionally friendly countries, the countries with great potentials, the countries that are of great importance in their regions.

Moreover, the Pakistani prime minister told me that Pakistan has set aside $1 million for the organization and work of the court for crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina. We did not know anything about this. Pakistan (?decided on this) a few days ago. I was informed about this in Islamabad. The problem lies in the fact that the war tribunal does not have sufficient funds and that because of that it [words indistinct]. I was surprised by this to a great extent. Some European countries have shown interest in the work of the tribunal for war crimes but the funds were lacking. This is a move by the Pakistani Government that deserves every praise. [passage omitted]

[Latinovic] According to our information, Pakistan said that it will do everything in it power and in diplomatic circles to influence, via the Organization of Islamic Countries, the international community to change its stand on Bosnia-Herzegovina. What are in your view the real chances of such [word indistinct]

[Silajdzic] The meeting of ministers of the contact group of the Organization of Islamic Countries in Geneva on 17 January is certainly connected with this. The meeting will reexamine the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Countries in this direction. A new (?demand) could be set that direction. In any case, we are talking about a group of countries with exceptionally strong economic potential. It is possible to direct this potential in the direction of [word indistinct] the international community, in the direction of (?increasing) humanitarian aid, in which everyone is interested, when the roads in Bosnia-Herzegovina become free. There is plenty of aid, and aid could be sent if communications are free. [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

## UNPROFOR: Muslims Making Inroads in Vitez

*AU1301130694 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] Sarajevo, Jan 13 (AFP)—A Bosnian Government offensive launched Sunday [9 January] has made considerable inroads into the Croat-held pocket around the central Bosnian town of Vitez, a UN Protection Force spokesman said Thursday.

The mainly Moslem Government forces made a "considerable" advance Wednesday in an action designed to cut the enclave in two and cut the land route linking Vitez with Busovaca, another Croat-held enclave, Lt-Col Bill Aikman said.

Several points along the Vitez-Busovaca road were seized by government troops from the Croat Defence (HVO) Forces after heavy fighting, Aikman said. Fighting was continuing in the Vitez enclave early Thursday despite an announcement on Wednesday that Bosnian government and Croat leaders had agreed to work out the terms of a "total" ceasefire to become effective on Saturday.

Aikman said he did not know whether heavy Bosnian bombardment of the locality of Bila, north of Vitez, on Wednesday signalled the start of a new offensive.

Sarajevo radio said a helicopter of the regular Croatian Army fired several air-to-ground missiles at Bosnian civilian targets near Vitez and Novi Travnik Thursday.

Military activity in Bosnia-Herzegovina eased slightly on Wednesday, Aitken said, with Sarajevo enjoying a quieter day than in much of the preceding period. Serbs besieging the city fired 350 shells, and were targetted in return by 10 shells. Six people were killed in Sarajevo and 36 wounded, he said.

A spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Kris Janowski, complained meanwhile that Bosnian Serbs were practising bureaucratic obstructionism in order to prevent the sick and wounded being evacuated from government-held areas.

"The Serbs never openly say no, but they always find problems to drag things out," Janowski said, citing the cases of at least five people who died while waiting for Serb authorisation to be moved from the enclaves of eastern Bosnia.

The UNHCR also encountered difficulties with the Bosnian authorities in the government-held northern town of Tuzla, who were demanding that they should be allowed to make their own choice among the wounded of candidates for evacuation, Janowski said.

## HVO Obstructs Aid Convoy to Maglaj

*AU1301135994 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] Sarajevo, Jan 13 (AFP)—Meanwhile Bosnian Croat HVO forces continued to prevent for the second day running a nine-truck aid convoy from entering the besieged Moslem town of Maglaj, UNHCR spokesman Janowski told journalists here.

The situation in the northern central town crammed with around 40,000 inhabitants and refugees was getting desperate, Janowski said, adding that no convoys had

reached the town since October 25. Four U.S. planes dropped supplies over the town overnight Wednesday, UNPROFOR said.

The UNHCR convoy, which is carrying flour, sugar and medicine, is blocked at Novi Seher, around 10 kilometres (six miles) southwest of Maglaj, Janowski said. The town is surrounded on three sides by Bosnian Serb forces and on the fourth by HVO troops.

UNHCR official Larry Hollingworth was trying Thursday morning to negotiate a passage for the convoy with local HVO commanders. Bosnian Serb authorities had allowed the convoy to pass without hindrance, Janowski added.

The spokesman added that the hold-up had persuaded the UNHCR to delay the departure of another convoy destined for the Croat enclave of Zepce around 15 kilometres (nine miles) south of Maglaj.

### 'Fresh Defeat' of Abdic's Forces in Cazin

*AU1201163394 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Mirza Sadikovic report from the 5th Corps of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army]

[Excerpt] The unsuccessful offensive by the members of the so-called [Velika] Kladusa autonomy and the Chetniks from the SAO [Serbian autonomous region of] Krajina on the free territory of Bihac, that is, parts of the Cazin commune, has continued today. Mindlessly attacking the area around Buzim, the separatists have suffered a fresh defeat. In a strong counterattack, members of the 5th Corps of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina captured two companies of separatists, about 200 of them, together with a large amount of equipment, ammunition, and weapons.

Not only have they suffered a fresh defeat in this region, but Fikret [Abdic]'s separatists have simply being routed in the region of (?Trzac). A significant amount of ammunition and equipment was captured in the fighting there. They could not do anything else but resort to artillery. Thus, the areas of Pecigrad, Skokovi, and Vitkovac are coming under constant fire, where further material damage has been caused to residential property. Some civilians have also been wounded.

The reports from this region on the consolidation of the situation are encouraging. The population are slowly retuning to their homes. [passage omitted]

### Contradictory Reports on Sarajevo Attacks

*LD1201213694 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2023 GMT 12 Jan 94*

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 12 (TANJUG)—Seven people were killed and 49 wounded in Tuesday's artillery attacks in Sarajevo, UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] reported on Wednesday.

Three civilians were killed in the Serb suburbs of Grbavica and Lukavica on Tuesday, Bosnian Serb Army sources said.

Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, General Francis Briquemont on Tuesday evening accused the Moslem forces loyal to Alija Izetbegovic of being the first to open artillery fire on Serb parts of the city immediately after U.N. envoy Yasushi Akashi had left the city.

However, foreign news agencies on Wednesday quoted his spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Bill Aikman as saying that the Moslem forces had only returned fire.

UNPROFOR reports show that the Moslem side on Tuesday fired 200 shells while the Serb side responded with 600 grenades.

The Moslem side fired a great many shells from artillery positions in the vicinity of civilian objects in central Sarajevo, the French news agency AFP quoted Aikman as saying.

Bosnian Serb army sources have recently warned that the Moslems are using civilian facilities as military positions for attacks on serb positions.

The sources believe that the Moslem plan is to provoke the Serb forces to neutralize those positions in order to accuse the Serbs of shelling civilian facilities, including hospitals.

At the NATO summit in Brussels on Monday and Tuesday, the German delegation said there were proofs that the Moslem artillery had shelled the city airport late last week in order to prevent the departure of their leader Izetbegovic to Bonn for talks with President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Franjo Tudjman.

In the area of Sarajevo, Moslem units continued unprovoked attacks on all Serb suburbs from various weapons, the Bosnian Serb army sources said.

### Izetbegovic Seeks Purge in Democratic Action

*AU1201205494 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] A founding session of the City Committee of the Party of Democratic Action was held in Sarajevo today at which members of the Main and Executive Committees and president of the City Committee of the Party of Democratic Action were elected. Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina, spoke at this session on the current political situation and the work and tasks of the party. Senada Cumurovic reports:

[Cumurovic] At the beginning of the festive part of the founding session of the City Committee of the Party of

Democratic Action, Memhmet Alija Hadzic spoke about the previous work and activities of the party, such as, for instance, the work on the territorial organization of the town aimed at improving a better functioning of the organs of authority, the setting up of the Patriotic League, the provision of food, acquisition of arms, work on the creation and strengthening of the Army, and so forth.

Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina, spoke at the founding session of the City Committee of the Party of Democratic Action on the party and the general political situation. He first spoke about staff issues in terms of the opening of the party for all those who want to fight for Bosnia-Herzegovina. The criterion for this, as Izetbegovic said, is support of the people.

[Izetbegovic] There are 20 months of difficult trials behind us. During these trials, some people have passed the test, some have not. Please remove those who have not passed the test from the (?party); do them a big favor. Therefore, the (?gradual) opening of the party [words indistinct]. There is another term—that is, cleansing of the party of those who do not belong to it.

Regarding cleansing, all parties, and not only our party but all parties, (?are faced) with the constant problem of [having to choose] between the honest but unable and very able but extremely dishonest people. They are often in a dilemma as to what to do. In this dilemma concerning the honest but less able, and very able but almost certainly dishonest, deceitful, people, I would recommend you opt for the honest.

[Cumurovic] This meeting presented an opportunity for President Izetbegovic to comment on the remarks often addressed to him that he is striving for an Islamic republic in this region.

[Izetbegovic] I (?will) tell you clearly that I do not want an Islamic republic. However, I want Islam to be preserved in this region, [words indistinct]. I do not know why we should do that. We are illustrating here a European, a modern [words indistinct]. After all, we can go in that direction [words indistinct] we will not do that; this is not our policy, although I could say that [words indistinct] we should not do that. We will win, because we will not, because we will respect other people's religion, other nations, different political convictions, because we will try to be democrats in this grave situation. [sentence as heard]

[Cumurovic] Izetbegovic also spoke about his recent talks with Tudjman, saying the Croatian proposal could have been acceptable last year, before the crimes took place. Also, in the meantime, our army was founded and developed. President Izetbegovic told its leadership a few days ago the same things that he spoke about today.

[Izetbegovic] I ended that meeting with a recommendation to the soldiers and the officers. The recommendation was very short and amounted to the following: Be like the people you are (?protecting).

[Cumurovic] Izetbegovic ended his speech at the founding session of the City Committee of the Party of Democratic Action by commenting on the future organization of Bosnia-Herzegovina. There is no integral Bosnia-Herzegovina without the Croats and the Serbs. The integral Bosnia-Herzegovina is desired by all Muslims, most Croats, and some Serbs. Here is what Izetbegovic said about the ways of arriving at the integral Bosnia.

[Izetbegovic] There are, in my view, two stages of the struggle. One stage is military, and the other is the stage of a political struggle for integration of Bosnia-Herzegovina. What then? We should then create a democratic country in that part of Bosnia.

[Cumurovic] After the speech of Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Presidency, names of 85 members of the City Committee and the Executive Committee of the Party of Democratic Action were read out. Safet Halilovic was elected president of the City Committee. [passage omitted]

## Prisoner Exchange With Serbs Reported

*LD1201201394 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] An exchange of prisoners of war took place this afternoon at the UN Protection Force checkpoint near Lipovac. The Croatian side handed over 11 prisoners, mainly members of the Stit [Shield] terrorist group. One of the prisoners refused to go over to the Serbian side. In addition to eight people from the Sombor group, another five prisoners were released from Serbian prisons. Thus the agreement signed by Panic and Franjo Greguric in Budapest in 1992 has been realized.

## Akashi Begins UNPROFOR Envoy Mandate

*LD1201221394 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Yasushi Akashi, the UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali's special envoy and UN Protection Forces [UNPROFOR] chief coordinator, stressed in his talks with the local press that at the moment, UNPROFOR's main problem in Croatia was the stabilization of the cease-fire, following which one can embark on the demilitarization of UN Protected Area zones and the implementation of other tasks within the protection force's mandate. The problem of the return of refugees, in his view, must wait for the materialization of a peace agreement.

Akashi stressed that the challenges facing UNPROFOR in Croatia were greater than those in Cambodia where he had worked with a UN peace mission. For, he said, the protection force in Croatia us working both on achieving and keeping peace. UNPROFOR can do more than it has done so far, Akashi said and added that Chapter Six of the UN Charter, under which his mandate in Croatia has taken place, provides sufficient potential, which have not been harnessed yet.

In this context, Akashi expects firm cooperation with the Croatian authorities and hopes that some past problems in their relations will be ironed out. Today, as he announced, Akashi will talk to Ambassador Gerd Ahrens, a mediator between the Croatian authorities and UN Protected Areas. The implementation in practice of the economic and communications reintegration of these areas in Croatia as a whole will be the main topic of their talks.

## Controversy Over Krsko Nuclear Plant Reported

### Croatia To Ignore Krsko Ban

*AU1201162494 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Report by Irena Majce]

[Text] Last night's optimistic and somewhat mysterious statement by Croatian Economic Minister Nadan Vidosevic, at Otocec, that problems regarding the nuclear power plant will be solved in a few days and that Croatia would get electricity in conformity with the technical possibilities of the power plant, was finally cleared up by today's statement by the main Croatian duty official at Krsko, Jakov Sinovcic. Sinovcic said, among other things, the following:

[Begin Sinovcic recording in Serbo-Croatian] Whatever is produced at any moment, the Croatian electricity board is going to take 50 percent of. [end recording]

Therefore, Croatia plans to help itself from the system, irrespective of the Slovene Government bans. This is technically possible, but since our duty officers can register such unauthorized use, it is obvious that this will be in violation of the agreed exchange.

### Energy Secretary Comments

*AU1201181294 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Joze Skok asked Boris Sovic, state secretary for energy, to comment on the statement by Jakov Sinovcic, Croatian duty officer at the Krsko power plant.

[Begin recording] [Skok] Mr. Sovic, what will Slovenia do if Croatia takes 50 percent of the electricity produced in the Krsko power plant for its own network?

[Sovic] The mutual agreement that has been applied for some time, which governs the operation and exchange of power between the Croatian and Slovene electrical power systems, envisages that the so-called schedule is coordinated, and that coordination of the schedules is in fact the basis of cooperation of the two networks. In the case of the Croatian side failing to respect the Slovene quota of electricity, that is, if the schedule proposed by the Slovene side is violated, it is envisaged that, in the case of minor differences of up to 20-30 megawatts, it could be corrected within the system, but if the differences go over this limit, then the Croatian side will be warned that there is a violation of the schedule, of the available quantity.

So far, international practice has shown that, in such cases, solutions have always been found, that a joint agreement has been found. If this does not happen in this case, it would be a precedent that will present the behavior of an energetic system in an unusual light.

[Skok] The Krsko power plant should resume work today after 1500. In order to operate fully, it would need some four days. What would that mean regarding the dispatch of electricity to neighboring Croatia?

[Sovic] The fact is that the Croatian Electricity Board has not reduced, and even less settled, the debt to the Krsko power plant. However, one should tell the public that the reports we have heard to the effect that these are debts from before 1991 are not true. The nuclear power plant says that what are involved are debts that were incurred from June to November 1993, that is, last year. The report for December will be presented soon. So far, the Croatian side has not denied this.

If the Croatian side uses the electricity, that is, if the schedule is not respected and a disproportion occurs in the system, decisions will be made accordingly. [end recording]

### Ministers Meet on Debt

*AU1201205394 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] At the political collegium held by Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek, Maks Tajnikar, Slovene minister for economic affairs, spoke about the contents of yesterday's talks with Croatian Minister for Economy Vidosevic at Otocec. They spoke about Slovene demands that Croatia settles its debt to the nuclear power plant in Krsko. Minister Tajnikar pointed out that the demand for settlement of debts due is a business problem that means that the buyer must pay for the goods purchased. The problem has not been solved and the two ministers will probably meet again soon, after the Croatian minister holds consultations in Zagreb about the Slovene demands.

### Government Discusses Relations

*AU1201205294 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1800 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] The Slovene Government has today done everything with a view to settling relations between our state and the neighboring Croatia. Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek has assembled all ministers in order to coordinate views on some issues regarding relations between the neighbors—ranging from the Krsko nuclear power plant to the joint border. The general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced a high level meeting between the two countries. At that meeting, the (?prime ministers) will coordinate mutual relations. In this connection, let us add that shortly before 1530 the gradual connection of the nuclear power plant to the surroundings has begun.

## Maribor Prosecutor Says Jansa Violated UN Embargo

*AU1201192694 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Let us continue our program with new developments regarding the Maribor arms affair. When

expounding yesterday on some decisions by the Maribor Public Prosecutor's Office regarding the finding of arms at the Maribor airport, Dusan Pozar, senior prosecutor in the Maribor Public Prosecutor's Office, pointed out that the basic prosecutor's office worked according to law. Proof was insufficient to prove unauthorized dealing in arms, or to prove smuggling. According to the prosecutor, there is still the suspicion that the Defense Ministry has recognized Hasan Cengic as the authorized envoy of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina and traded in arms with him. This happened in spring 1992 when it sold him 5,560 automatic rifles in violation of the UN Security Council Resolution on the embargo on arms sale to the territory of the former Yugoslavia. According to the prosecutor, Janez Jansa, as the only competent person, has violated the Security Council Resolution several times. Therefore, the Maribor Public Prosecutor's Office has presented the matter to the Ljubljana Public Prosecutor's Office.

## Federal

### Ministry Warns Albania on Border Incidents

*LD1201215594 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 12 (TANJUG)—The Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on Wednesday [12 January] warned of an escalation of incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border provoked by the Albanian side and in which the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been violated. The statement of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry was published on the latest incident which took place on January 10 and in which deep in Yugoslav territory an Albanian citizen lost his life after illegally crossing the border.

A similar incident occurred on January 3 when an Albanian citizen was killed after he failed to respect the order of the Yugoslav border patrol following an illegal crossing to Yugoslav territory. The authorities in Belgrade accused Tirana of bearing full responsibility for the incident. With the aim of realizing its greater Albanian territorial aspirations towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Albanian leadership in a calculated manner incites illegal crossings of the Yugoslav-Albanian border disregarding the safety of its own citizens, it was said in a statement of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry published on Wednesday.

The statement assessed that the policy of the Albanian government was being confirmed by the continual provoking of border incidents. This policy is aimed at relativizing the existence of the state border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, realizing greater Albanian pretensions and causing tension and destabilization in the broader region of the Balkans, the statement added. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is strongly determined to energetically protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity, it was underscored in the statement which expressed Yugoslavia's readiness for development of good-neighbourly relations with Albania.

The Yugoslav authorities have on a number of ocassions warned Tirana to strictly control its border and not permit illegal crossings of Albanian citizens to Yugoslavia.

### Government Officials Back Economic Plan

*LD1301000594 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2239 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 12 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Radoje Kontic and the premiers of the Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, Nikola Sainovic and Milo Djukanovic, on Wednesday evening [12 January] backed up an economic recovery programme drawn up by a team of Yugoslav experts and agreed to start implement the measures contained in it as of next week. Yugoslavia desperately needs such a programme to counter the effects of an airtight international blockade and monster inflation which in December alone reached one million percent.

The U.N. Security Council imposed tough sanctions on Yugoslavia in late May of 1992 for its alleged involvement in civil war in neighbouring Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Kontic, Sainovic and Djukanovic were agreed that the anti-inflation and stabilization programme, due to be launched on January 17, would ensure an economic independence to the country and open prospects for recovery on the basis of market-economy principles, the Yugoslav Information Ministry said in a statement. The Yugoslav Government on Wednesday generally upheld the programme but insisted on some corrections and amendments, the statement added. The programme focuses on curbing hyperinflation and ensuring monetary stability as a precondition for reviving production and improving the living standards of the population, the Yugoslav Government said. It also said that in the conditions of international sanctions, financial backing for the programme should be primarily ensured from domestic sources rather than from foreign ones. This should not stop actions, however, for deblocking Yugoslav assets frozen in foreign banks, settlement of claims that Yugoslavia has towards other countries and conclusion of credit and other financial arrangements to support the programme, the Federal Government said.

The government of Serbia on Wednesday backed the programme, while the government of Montenegro said on Tuesday that it should be used as a basis for seeking how to surmount the present economic difficulties and suggested a series of alterations. In a letter to the Federal prime minister whose content was published on Wednesday, Montenegrin Premier Djukanovic said that the programme did not fully take into account the effects of the blockade, that it was better suited to an open economy and that it implied backing of foreign capital.

Another shortcoming of the programme, the Montenegrin Government said, is that it offers no complete answer as to how to revive production and the commodities' market and how to mitigate the acute social problems.

### IMF Not To Aid Drafting of Economic Program

*LD1101173494 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1508 GMT 10 Jan 94*

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 11 (TANJUG)—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) will be unable to participate in the drawing up of the economic programme of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia because of the "current circumstances," the organization has informed Yugoslav Prime Minister Radoje Kontic.

The director of the first IMF European department said in a letter that the organization was aware of the grave

economic situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and especially of the need to focus on the settling of the serious economic problems but that the circumstances did not allow it to help Yugoslavia in its efforts. On December 28, Kontic asked the IMF to help draw up a new Yugoslav stablization programme.

The Yugoslav Government has in the meantime completed its own economic programme whose essence has not yet been explained to the public. A stabilization programme is urgently needed because Yugoslavia is currently under a complete economic blockade while its rampant inflation reached the official figure of one million percent in December.

In May 1992, the United Nations Security Council imposed tough economic sanctions against Yugoslavia accusing it of being involved in the civil war among Moslems, Serbs and Croats in the neighbouring former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. As part of the economic sanctions, Yugoslavia's membership to the imf has been frozen. In conclusion, the IMF expressed hope in the letter that the circumstances would in the future allow the organization to open talks on support to Yugoslavia's stabilization programme.

### Russian Government Sends First Aid Package

*LD1201220594 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] Belgrade, January 12 (TANJUG)—The Russian Government's humanitarian delivery to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which arrived in Belgrade on Tuesday [11 January] is only the first in a series of planned humanitarian actions, Russian Government official Yuri Badrov told a press conference in Belgrade on Wednesday. The shipment includes 20 tonnes of baby food and two tonnes of medicaments.

Head of the Russian ministry for emergency situations Valery Shuykov said the action was a manifestation of the Russian people's wish to help the Yugoslavs at their time of need. The hospitality and gratitude which we felt from the moment we stepped on the ground of your great country is indescribable, he said. This was a second humanitarian delivery which the United Nations Sanctions Committee has lately approved without delay, in only six days. The first was sent by the Greek government.

The committee has so far prevented this kind of assistance and we are grateful to the Russian government and the embassy in Belgrade for investing great efforts to ensure that the humanitarian supplies reach our country, said commissioner for refugees of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Dobrica Vulovic. Humanitarian supplies are exempted from the regime of sanctions which was imposed against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in May 1992 because of its alleged involvement in the civil war in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina but humanitarian deliveries sent to Yugoslavia have nevertheless been delayed owing to petty bureaucracy practiced by the sanctions committee.

As a result of the tough economic sanctions, the population of Yugoslavia and over 700,000 refugees are currently on the verge of total poverty because the country lacks the most essential products, medicaments and fuels for heating apartments, schools and refugee centres during winter months.

## Serbia

### Democratic Party Reports Harassment

*AU1201163094 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jan 94 p 4*

[S.Z. attributed report: "'The Authorities are Resorting to Violence'"]

[Text] Belgrade—The Democratic Party of Serbia [DSS] has warned the public that, in the period following the elections, prominent members of the party are increasingly being attacked.

According to a statement issued by the DSS Information Service, the chairman of the Communal Council in Vrsac was forced to defend his property himself after his business premises had been broken into several times and the police had failed to react. In Bujanovac, a DSS parliamentary candidate was brutally attacked and injured by Goran Veljkovic, son of the local strongman, Socialist Party of Serbia deputy Randjel Veljkovic, while in Surdulica—claims the statement—the local authorities have selectively and illegally seized the business premises belonging to the wife of the DSS Communal Council chairman in this town.

All these cases show—the statement concludes—that the authorities, instead of solving the vital problems that they have caused, are increasingly resorting to violence.

### No Bread in Belgrade Due to Bakers Strike

*LD1301102294 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0951 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Text] Belgrade, January 13 (TANJUG)—Nearly two million Belgrade residents could not buy bread Thursday morning [13 January] as the city's central bakery went on strike. The bakers demanded they be paid in keeping with the defined minimum wages, the striking committee said. Bread deliveries were made only to hospitals and the Army. Negotiations were underway with the representatives of the authorities and if an accord was reached during the morning hours, the bakers would normalize production in the course of the day.

The strike of bakers, something even the oldest Belgraders do not remember, was only one in a series of strikes that hit the Yugoslav capital late last and early

this year and which came as a result dissatisfaction with extremely low wages. Severe sanctions imposed by the U.N. Security Council in late May 1992 against Yugoslavia over its alleged involvement in the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina threatened the living standard of some 10.8 million people with galloping hyperinflation which literally devalued any wages by the hour and on the other hand invited spiralling price hikes.

## Kosovo

### Health Situation of Albanians 'Deteriorating'

*AU1301110694 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Jan 94*

[Text] [Announcer] Since the time when health institutions were usurped by the Serbian regime, the health situation of the Albanian population in Kosova has been continuously deteriorating. Regarding the way health protection functions under the conditions of occupation, let us follow the report by correspondent Ramadan Mucolli:

[Mucolli] Those few studies that have so far been carried out regarding the health situation in the republic of Kosova have given distressing results. In several areas of the republic, the New Researchers Association has registered a great number of people sick with tuberculosis, jaundice, scabies, and other deficiency diseases.

A global reflection of the people's health situation is done even in some other cases, but very little has been done to cure the sick, and even less to eliminate the causes of these diseases. A bit more organized work has been done in schools, where several actions have been undertaken to cure pupils sick with scabies and to eliminate lice.

However, the organization of such actions from one case to another does not mean that an independent health system has been created in the republic of Kosova. The establishment of outpatient clinics for the poorest strata of the population presently serves only as a cover for the health organizations and associations. Even today, these associations have no draft program at all for setting up and creating health institutions to cure serious, chronic, and acute diseases.

With more consistent work, setting up such institutions is not an unrealizable project. Furnishing them with equipment and supplying with herbs and necessary items can be done with the help of international humanitarian associations and organizations, which are ever more present in Kosova. However, to set up these institutions, it is necessary to manifest a more serious approach and commit oneself right away, without improvisations and baseless justifications.

## Vojvodina

### Fuel Shortage Threatens Spring Sowing

*LD1301103294 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0553 GMT 13 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 13 Jan (TANJUG)—Vojvodina farmers failed to take advantage of the exceptionally favorable weather conditions, not recorded for a long time, to deep-plough almost 1 million hectares of land in preparation for spring sowing. The main reason is the lack of fuel which the farmers expected to receive immediately after the autumn harvest. The province's Secretariat for Agriculture, the Vojvodina Chamber of Economy, and the Vojvodina Cooperative Union note that both the federal and the republic's government have, on several occasions, been asked to secure urgent diesel fuel deliveries but with to avail. [passage omitted]

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